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Contents

Editorial paragraphs 293
Special Articles
Observations.....T. R. Jernigan 296
Chinese Officials and Foreign Contracts.....J. B. P. 298
Present Prospects for Peace in China..... H. K. T. 301
Japan's Conditions for Remitting Her Share of Boxer Indemnity..... Hollington K. Tong 303
Pioneering Over the New Changsha-Wuchang Railway. .....Edward H. Hume 306
President Wilson Replies to Germany and Austria-Hungary 310
Notes from Peking 311
Who's Who in China..... 314
News Summary of the Week..... 316
Men and Events 317
With the American Red Cross in France...Ethel MacMurray 321
Far Eastern Press Opinion 324
Finance and Commerce
New American Companies Announce Plans and Policies 326
New Books and Publications..... 332
Rules of Procedure.....Charles S. Lobingier 334

THERE have been some interesting developments in China in connection with the receipt and distribution of President Wilson's message of congratulation to Hon. Hsu Shih-Chang, President of China, on the occasion of the Chinese national holiday, October 10, which should be made a matter of permanent record. The message was received in Peking soon after October 10 and in the account first given out to the papers in Peking and to the foreign correspondents, the last paragraph in which President Wilson expressed his desire that the Chinese people compose their differences in order that the "Republic might reconstitute its national unity and assume its rightful place in the councils of nations," for some reason was not made public. Whether this part of the message was deliberately suppressed by the Chinese authorities because it interfered with their civil war plans, or whether they were prevented from giving it publicity by some outside influence, is not known. Before the complete message and President Hsu's reply could be printed in Shanghai, the following despatch, dated Peking, October 17, appeared in the *Shanghai Times:*

> "It has been noticed that since his return from the United States, Dr. Reinsch, U. S. Minister to Peking, has been endeavoring to arrange a compromise between the North and the South. If this is true, it will be an infringement of the American-Japanese agreement. During the past few days, Liang Shih-yi's party have been calling frequently on the American legation."

This despatch was circulated to the Chinese newspapers by the Eastern News Agency, which is controlled by the Japanese. Without question this despatch was inspired by the Japanese legation in Peking and is another example of the Japanese effort to read their own interpretation into the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. If America, Great Britain, France and China needed any further evidence of Japanese intrigue in China to prevent a reconciliation of the factions in China, this should give that proof. The most interesting development of the last few weeks in regard to the entire situation is the attitude of the British press in China. British papers which have consistently refrained from criticising Japan's policy in China since the beginning of the war, are now printing the facts without reserve and constitute a tremendous force in educating their nationals at home and other countries as to true conditions in the Orient.

IN order that there may be no further suppression or perversion of President Wilson's message to China and President Hsu's reply

thereto, we are reproducing both herewith. In addition to this there will soon be ready for distribution several thousand reprints of these addresses in the Chinese language which will be sent throughout China. Persons desiring same should address this journal at their earliest convenience.

The President of The Republic of China, Peking.

On this memorable anniversary when the Chinese people unite to commemorate the birth of the Republic of China I desire to send to you on behalf of the American people my sincere congratulations upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic and my most heartfelt wishes for the future peace and prosperity of your country and people. I do this with the greatest earnestness not only because of the long and strong friendship between our countries but more especially because in this supreme crisis in the history of civilisation, China is torn by internal dissensions so grave that she must compose these before she can fulfil her desire to cooperate with her sister nations in their great struggle for the future existence of their highest ideals. This is an auspicious moment as you enter upon the duties of your high office for the leaders in China to lay aside their differences and guided by a spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice to unite in a determination to bring about harmonious cooperation among all elements of your great nation so that each may contribute its best effort for the good of the whole and enable your Republic to reconstitute its national unity and assume its rightful place in the council of nations.

WOODROW WILSON.

Hsu Shih-chang's reply follows:

The President of
The United States of America,
Washington.

Please accept my very sincere thanks for your telegram of congratulations upon my assumption of the office to which I was duly elected by the Parliament of the Republic. It is my earnest desire that not only the traditional intimate friendship existing between our two countries will be maintained and strengthened but also all efforts within our power will continue to be exerted toward the furtherance of the common cause in which the splendid success of the army of your country has won the admiration and respect of the world. National unity upon which the welfare of the people entirely depends is a matter demanding my first attention, and you may be assured that I will put forth my best effort to bring about its consummation and meet the wishes of the people of the whole country that in the coming councils of the family of nations our country may assume its rightful place and work with your country hand in hand toward the realisation of the highest ideals.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

AMERICA in accordance with recent legislation automatically becomes "dry" on July 1, 1918. Pending the important "day," President Wilson has been given power to declare "dry zones" in any parts of the country that he may desire. This prohibition legislation is for the duration of the war but there is strong probability that the country will become "dry" anyway through the enactment of the nation-wide prohibition amendment to the constitution which has now been approved by nearly half of the required number of states. Canada is already prohibition territory for the duration of the war, also with strong probability of remaining so permanently. The territory of Hawaii has been made "dry" through federal enactment, and the Philippines will naturally come under the regulation for next July. What about Japan and China? is the next question and in this connection the following San Francisco despatch dated September 18 is of special interest: As a preliminary to getting ready for the coming "dry" era, the California Wine Association has just sold 84,000 dozens of "Golden State" champagne to a syndicate of Chinese, Japanese and other Oriental buyers. The price is said to be close to $1,000,000. The "Golden State" is made by the French process of fermentation in the bottle, and about two years is required to bring it to salable condition. The Wine Association secured this business when it took over the affairs of the Italian-Swiss Colony, and considering the future of the wine trade, sold out rather than take any chances. The wine will go into bond for shipment.

REPORTS from Washington and from American sources at Peking indicate that a definite American Policy for the Far East has now been formed and is in active operation, first to help China bring her warring elements together; second to come to some definite understanding with Japan as to the activities of that country in China and Siberia; and third, to lay the foundation for a general reorganization of China's relations with foreign countries, politically and economically. The further important factor in this matter is that the Allies are acting together, that is, America, Great Britain and France present a united front, and Japan in spite of considerable political camouflage to the contrary, *will* ultimately take her place with America, Great Britain and France. She cannot do otherwise except at the price of isolating herself and announcing herself openly to the world as an exponent of doctrines that are not popular at this stage of world politics. That America as well as the other Allied Powers now see the problem of China clearly is shown in intelligent American editorial comment, the following from the *New York Journal of Commerce* being an excellent example:

"IT is somewhat of a truism that the 'World Peace' which the Allies desire to establish does not depend solely upon the solution of European problems. The statement belongs also to the category of the obvious, that

without a unified China there can be no guarantee against warfare, possibly on a devastating scale, in Asia. But the general acceptance of this fact does not at all imply that its full significance has been realized, or that the policy of the nations fighting to restore to the world the reign of peace is being shaped with reference to it. A country possessing almost, if not altogether, one-quarter of the world's population, with immense undeveloped natural resources and unrivalled potentialities of industrial production, must become, after the war, a vast area of commercial competition where all the present belligerents will meet on substantially even terms. If the struggle is to be a peaceful one, tranquillity must first be restored to China. Otherwise, there will be found one group of nations backing the North and another fomenting trouble in the South, with the inevitable result of a clash between foreign interests that may easily culminate in war. If China is to sink into the position of being the 'sick man' of the Far East, the vultures will quickly assemble to contend for a share of the carcass. With the example of Russia before the world, it does not require much imagination to realize the future of this still greater aggregate of people, if they are allowed to become the prey of rival factions of politicians backed on either side by a handful of military adventurers able to provide the pay or the loot to hold together half-disciplined and wholly irresponsible bands of mercenaries. The descent of China into a condition of social and administrative anarchy will be less rapid than that of Russia, because the country is organized on principles more primitive; because the mass, in virtue of being invertebrate, has no vital part whose lesion would be fatal to the vitality of the whole. But the process is, nevertheless, one whose gradual advance does not make any less its ultimate peril.

"THERE is no nation on whom the responsibility for the future of China rests more closely than on the United States. We are the greatest of the Powers bordering on the Pacific, and for years the national policy has been guided by a determination that no rival power shall be able to threaten the security of our position there. It was with a distinct reference to the future of the Pacific that the Alaska purchase was consummated; the acquisition of Hawaii was a testimony to the necessity of excluding foreign control from a commanding position in mid-Pacific; the taking of the Philippines was justified on the ground that we needed an emporium of trade and a place of arms to be ready against a time when other Powers might be moved to dispute the right of the United States to enjoy equality of commercial opportunity in the great markets of Eastern Asia. We have made the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama a national enterprise primarily because it was needed to enable all sections of our country to have the full benefit of the present and future profits of the commerce of the Pacific. If the extension of the influence of the United States has been anywhere pursued in obedience to the call of 'manifest destiny,' it has been on and around the Pacific Ocean. If there be one point more than another where a check to our influence would dwarf the role which this republic is fitted to play on the stage of history, it would be here. So the integrity of China has been recognized as an American interest, and during the present century at least no American public man has had any illusions about the dangers for us which inhere in the dismemberment of the eighteen provinces that once constituted the 'Middle Kingdom.'

"WHAT is known as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement concluded last November starts with a recognition of the principle that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous. But the territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the governments of the United States and Japan categorically disclaim any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called 'open door,' or equal opportunity for commerce and industries in China. The fact that this agreement was received in Peking in a somewhat peevish spirit does not affect its place as one of the great milestones of Far Eastern history. Our government has been prompt to recognize that it carried with it certain responsibilities, and hence the

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OF THE FAR EAST

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recent offer of loans on a sufficient scale to consolidate China's debts and to extricate her from the quagmire of financial bungling in which she now flounders. The question has been put by clearsighted friends of China: 'Will the politicians of Peking and the provincial chieftains have the sense to see the opportunity which this offer conveys?' They are willing enough to borrow money, but decidedly reluctant to admit the restrictions on its employment which the lender, if only in the interests of China herself, is bound to require. In justice to the provincial chieftains it must be said that they had the sense at their recent conference at Tientsin to nominate for President Hsu Shih-chang—a civilian who appears to be supported by the great body of moderate opinion, and whose accession to the office ought to be a guarantee that purely military control over the destinies of China is at an end. But the same conference that made the best possible choice for a new President favored also the resumption of hostilities against the South, and the re-entry on the old dreary round of expeditions against distant provinces resulting merely in the plunder and the slaughter of non-combatants. Clearly, to perpetuate such a state of things the lending of money to China would be the poorest possible service, and it will rest with the new administration to demonstrate that it is not identified with the irreconcilable and ruinous policy of its predecessor."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IN its issue of October 21, the *North China Daily News* published a letter from its Peking correspondent, in which the following question was asked: "What right has China now to be given a voice in the settlement of European affairs?" The question is asked in connection with the peace conference which will sooner or later be convened to adjust the affairs, especially, of European nations arising from the results of the war. It would seem that China has taken it for granted that she will be entitled to a seat at the conference, and with every assurance has selected her representative. The question is timely and the advice sound that China would do well to recall her conduct for a few years, and to seriously reflect upon it. The Peking correspondent refers to the fact that President Wilson has very plainly intimated to China that, if there was peace in the country, she would have some claim to participate in the conference, and this means, that if the internal strife at present going on is to continue, the claim to counsel on the subject of peace would be wholly inadmissible, and there is reason in the conclusion. If China is unable to keep order in her own household, it is a piece of downright presumption to offer her advice how peace should be preserved in the household of any other nation. China has quite a large beam in her own eyes, and the duty is to pluck it out ere she presumes to give advice. And can a nation be named which has talked more about the preservation of sovereignty than China? Whenever a business man from the West comes to China, it really seems to be assumed at Peking that he comes to get a piece of the sovereign right of China, and all the while Peking is bartering away and mortgaging those sovereign rights to Japan. It would probably be the same if the representative of a Western nation should go to Peking and open his pocketbook freely to the governing officials in that Capital. What is wanted there is money, and before the charm of silver all justice and respect for national character flies away. Can it be supposed for a moment that the representatives of the nations associated in the Allied Cause could feel comfortable sitting at the same conference table with the representative of the Peking government?

IF by any act of strained courtesy, a representative of that government should be admitted at all, what influence will he have with the representatives of nations which have, for more than four years, faced all conceivable dangers to preserve the very principle of sovereignty that Peking has been monthly selling for a few silver dollars? And there is another view of the subject. It would be expected of the delegate accredited to represent China to give a satisfactory explanation of the loyal observance by China of her declaration of war against Germany. Could he do it? It is hardly unfair to say that he could not, when judged by the standard of national fidelity recognized by independent and self-respecting nations. It is well known that there is no central authority in China representing the people, and that the military Tuchuns of the provinces dictate their will either in domestic or foreign affairs. Although the foreign legations at Peking maintain official intercourse with the Peking government, as if it was sustained by the sentiment of the people, yet, there is not a foreign Minister in Peking who is not fully aware that it is the Tuchuns and not the people who sustain that government. That is one condition the representative of China at the peace conference would have to explain. He would have to make clear that he represented all and not a part of China, and that his vote would be the vote of China as a united sovereign nation, and not divided into eighteen sovereign provinces under military power and without any central authority to command and enforce obedience in every part of the country. And again, the course of China after the declaration of war against Germany must measure up to all the

requirements of such a declaration, and it is here that the course of China would fail in a square measure. Her whole course has been halting, hesitating and apparently influenced by the preference to gain in money rather than loyalty.

AT the time of the declaration the German enemy was in her borders doing all he pleased, and the same enemy is still in her borders doing as he pleases. Occasionally the internment of Germans in China is a subject under ostensible consideration by the Peking government, but there has been no material change, and China stands to-day amenable to having published a declaration of war and falsifying it by criminal indifference to the essential enjoinments. Now when the cannon of the associated nations in the Allied Cause is heard in German homes, and the German army defeated, and in retreat, there is another movement to intern the Germans. In the hour of defeat Germany will experience that there are few who worship a setting sun whether illustrative of the fate of a nation or an individual, and hostility at an hour when danger has passed, is not a function of the brave and trustworthy. There was a time when China could have so acted as to at once move herself to the forefront, but since tacitly assenting to be converted into the camping ground of German intrigue there are many incriminating circumstances which she will be required to explain away. It is a reasonable belief that neither England, France or America has the remotest intention of intervening in the domestic affairs of China, but the three nations named are doubtless anxious for a stable government in China, and the orderly administration of her affairs. China has not participated in the Great War, nor have her resources been taxed to aid in carrying it on, but still remains powerless to render material assistance, if needed, because of internal troubles and no government with the power to command peace. But however peacefully inclined towards China may be the nations of the West, it is unreasonable to suppose that they will always consent for the affairs of China to continue in their present condition. The more powerful nations of the world have officially announced that the people of a country shall have the right to say what form of government they prefer to live under, and that the form of government so preferred must rest on their consent. No argument is necessary to show that the government of China does not fill the requirements of a properly constituted authority established by the people and approved by them. The fact is that the people have not been consulted, and the purpose and meaning of those in authority is that they shall not be consulted. The German Bundesrath is not any more autocratic than the China Mandarinate at Peking, and it is inconsistent to fight battles to supress autocratic power in Europe and give it a free hand in China.

THE organic law of China is a written constitution, but Mandarin influence has made that law inoperate and ineffective, and in consequence China is to-day involved in civil war, and bands of robbers infesting the provinces. If the constitution could be put into operation and given loyal support, the difficulties involving China would be removed, and the people could live in peace. The real enemies of China are those of her own people who oppose constitutional government and favor the rule of the few over the many. The contention in some quarters that the Chinese are not prepared or suited for a Republican form of government ought not to be thoughtfully considered, and for the reason there has been no test either of preparation or suitableness. It is the contention which would subordinate Europe to the rule of Germany, and with which there is sympathy in China. It is such sympathy to which may be traced the present, and, unless corrected, the future woes of China. If there has been any doubt as to the meaning of the American government with reference to any terms of peace, the papers of President Wilson on the subject are so clear and explicit that the wayfarer should not be misled. There are no delphic tones in any of the notes addressed to Germany and Austria. They are charged with needlessly waging war against the world and for no other reason than to conquer the world, in order that they could dictate how all mankind should live and labor in servility to German commands, and the President has precisely and dauntlessly informed Germany that the American government will not allow itself to be separated from the Allied governments in the purpose to destroy German military power, and prepare the way for the German people to live in their homes instead of army tents.

THE insidious approaches of the German government were seen by the President and he has exposed their snakelike treachery by the manly statement of the great principles his country declared war to establish. The American government has no treaty of alliance with any of the Entente Powers, but has pledged its faith to aid in the vindication of the principles it has announced as just and human, and that faith is accepted by every nation associated in the Allied cause with unfaltering confidence. In the greatest and most widespread war of history, is seen the example of a nation free and more powerful than any other devoting the lives of its sons and its wealth to protect the weak against the strong and to establish right over wrong. It is sometimes said and written that America is fighting in her own defence, no less than that of

the Allied nations, but whenever and wherever the principles of civil liberty and free government are attacked, America has the right to consider herself also attacked, and is now fighting that autocratic power shall not subordinate representative government to its ambition. That would seem to be the better way of putting the question. And autocratic power, even in Europe where it has so long had its home, will soon perish on the battlefield, and there may arise a confederation of republics in the Balkans somewhat similar to the South American Republics. The Turk will have to leave Europe where he has never had any right or business to be, and Constantinople be selected as the Capital of the League of Nations and made an International port. There is no reason or justice why the most beautiful place in the world be consecrated to assassination and bad government. If the pitiless murderers of the Armenians are to continue residing in Europe the terms of no peace will be complete in justice and humanity.

IN the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Gibbon relates that when Alaric entered the City of Rome at the head of his army of Huns, he issued orders that the lives of the unresisting citizens were to be spared, and that the churches of the Apostles of St. Peter and St. Paul should be respected. It is also related that while the Huns roamed through the city in quest of prey, the humble dwelling of an aged Virgin, who had devoted her life to the service of the alter, was forced by one of the Huns, who immediately demanded all the gold and silver in her possession, and was astonished at the readiness with which she conducted him to a splendid hoard of massy plate, of the richest material and the most curious workmanship. The Barbarian viewed with wonder and delight this valuable acquisition, till he was interrupted by a curious admonition addressed to him in the following words: "These," said she, "are the consecrated vessels belonging to St. Peter; if you presume to touch them, the sacrilegious deed will remain on your conscience. For my part, I dare not keep what I am unable to defend." The Barbarian officer at once had Alaric informed of the treasure he had discovered, and received a peremptory order that all the consecrated plate and ornaments be transported, without danger or delay, to the church of the Apostle. When the German army invaded Belgium and France, the writer is not aware that the Kaiser or any of his generals issued an order commanding the protection of the lives of unresisting citizens or to respect religious edifices, but on the contrary the record proves that unresisting citizens have been wantonly killed and dragged from their homes, and that religious edifices, which centuries of warfare respected, have been as wantonly shot to pieces without the semblance of military excuse. Alaric, by public proclamation, did discover some regard for the laws of humanity and religion when he forced his way into a vanquished city, but his descendants while equalling his barbaric severities have not been guided by a single one of his virtues. And the German government, after proving itself a scourge wherever its armies have marched, is presuming to ask for a peace that will give it longer life. A peace, based on justice, is what that government does not really want. At this time when the Belgian King is standing in the midst of the desolated homes of his people, surrounded by the remnant of his brave army, the peace that Germany deserves is a peace of just retribution and ought to be written in the Palace of Potsdam where the long contemplated declaration of war was registered more than four years ago.

Chinese Officials and Foreign Contracts

THE REVIEW is in receipt of the following communication from Mr. Yang Pao-ling, head Chinese engineer with the National Conservancy Bureau, which will interest every foreigner who ever had any connections with China:

"The comment on my article entitled 'Improvement Begins on China's Famous Grand Canal,' by the author of 'Observations,' in the October 12 issue of your REVIEW, calls for an answer. It impresses me that the 'observer' did not observe carefully the cases I mentioned. It is to be admitted that there are corrupt officials in the Chinese government service, just as in other countries, but certainly the officials in charge of the National Conservancy Bureau and the Oil Administration, who represented the Chinese government in the two particular dealings I referred to in the conclusion of my article, do not belong to that class. The records of Chang Chien and Hsiung Hsi-ling are known to the representative foreigners who have had dealings with the Chinese government and I do not think it fair for Mr. Jernigan to include them in the class of officials who divert the money collected to defray the expenses of the government into their own pockets.

"The causes of failure of foreign enterprises in China are many, and it is well known to me that certain schemes of developing the internal resources of China have failed through the obstruction of the Peking government, but it may not be known to Mr. Jernigan that many more schemes have failed through the insincerity of the foreign agents and through their attempt to get too much out of the Chinese. There are officials in Peking who are even willing to sell their country in exchange for certain personal

profits, but the officials who have been entrusted with the Hwai River project and the Oil Investigation are of quite different type. They have been known to stand for honesty and fair play, and whether the Americans consider it fortunate or unfortunate in having had these two men to deal with in the two particular cases I referred to, is not for me to say.

"I am a returned student from America and my early education was received from American missionary institutions, and my feeling towards America is only second to that towards my own country. When I wrote the conclusion in my article I did not mean, in any way, to blame or criticise the Americans, I only wished to see Americans accomplish more constructive work in China. It is true that the Chinese government cannot expect foreign companies to furnish money and to leave its application to the Chinese officials, but, at the same time, foreign companies cannot expect all Chinese officials to give away everything they ask for. The intention of the American government and the American people, as a whole, towards China is nothing but good will and fair play and the intelligent Chinese know this quite well. Through my personal knowledge of the two officials concerned I cannot, however, help but feel disappointed. Had the American representatives had better knowledge of the situation in this country and the working of the Chinese mind, and had they had more faith in the men they were dealing with, the two projects would have succeeded. Now that the Grand Canal work has been started, I hope that this piece of important work will go ahead smoothly and successfully. It is only through sincerity in both parties that a work of such nature can ever be accomplished."

The REVIEW is glad to give space to the foregoing communication from Mr. Yang, for it offers an opportunity for a general discussion of this subject that should be beneficial to both foreigners and Chinese. A very few years ago during the last days of the Manchu dynasty when China first began to wake up and take an interest in outside affairs, from that time to the present this country has been a Mecca for all kinds and classes of foreigners of all nationalities who desired to help China "develop." All roads lead to Peking and the old Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits is the headquarters for a brilliant assemblage of promoters and exploiters. If you walked up to a stranger, whether he was an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a Russian or a German, and playfully poked him in the ribs with your thumb, you were sure to feel in his inside coat pocket a bundle of documents that contained among the "whereases and wherefores" a concession to build or construct something in China. The foreign promoter usually spent from a month to six weeks in the Capital of China, then after he had obtained the official signatures and seals on the dotted line, and had arranged the little but important matter of commissions for himself and the officials concerned he would hie himself off to some foreign financial center to dispose of the "concession" to the highest bidder. Many of these persons acted in good faith and much constructive work has been accomplished in China by persons who negotiated and acted in good faith, but there has been another brand of promoter in the field who had selected China as a fertile field for accumulating a fortune between trips of the friendly steamer that was to carry him back to Western lands and comfort, and friends who would not ask too many questions as to what he did to the "Chinaman on the other side of the world."

This latter class of promoter or "get-rich-quick" man, as he is called at home, is the one who has made the crooked Chinese official believe that all foreign business men are dishonest, and who has made it difficult for the honest foreigner to do business in this country. There might also be added a still further class of foreign business men who have come to China with a "know-it-all" attitude and who refuse to study China, listen to advice or take into consideration the characteristics and customs of the country. There is in Peking one fine example of two foreign business men who came to China to negotiate a loan for an important public enterprise. They were in solemn conference with the Chinese officials and everything had been completed except the signatures of the officials. While the Chinese were laboriously going over the matter for the last time before signing the documents, the foreign bankers produced a deck of cards and proceeded to have a friendly game across the table while the Chinese were coming to a decision in a matter that affected not only their own honored positions, but the very lives and livelihood of millions of their nationals. We must give the Chinese officials in this case credit for having more good sense and certainly better manners than the foreigners, otherwise the whole scheme would have been thrown overboard.

There is in China a numerous class of officials who "in spite of Confucian, Buddhist and Taoist teachings have been bred in a nest wherein there is naught but avarice, callous disregard for human life and indifference to improvement for the majority," to use the words of our correspondent, Mr. Prescott, in last week's issue of this journal. It is this class that the fortunes of Chinese politics have placed in power in Peking and also to a limited extent in Canton, for the last three years. It is this class that has been the special prey of the present Germanized Japanese government in its feverish struggle to bring this new republican country of China under its power and control while

liberal, democratic and Christian Powers were employed elsewhere. And to prove that there has has been no real change of sentiment in Japan regarding these matters, the official Japanese despatches of last week contained the news that all Japanese officials who had been responsible for the "Sino-Japanese Military Agreement" and the loans to China in the last two years had been awarded the highest decorations and honors at the disposal of the empire.

In addition to this class of Chinese officials, who are now fighting in the very last trench, there is another class of Chinese referred to in Mr. Yang's communication who are in time to become the real leaders of this country. I believe that every right-minded foreigner who is familiar with affairs in this country, will bear me out in the statement, that had it not been for this latter class of Chinese officials and business men who now occupy chiefly the minor positions in the government, in the railways and in business, that this country would have gone completely to pieces long before this. At Peking, for example, the heads of many of the government departments have really done nothing in an administrative way except graft and sell concessions since the European war began. It has been the secretaries and the assistants, chiefly Chinese young men who have been educated in mission or government schools or abroad, who have kept the trains running in spite of the hordes of bandit soldiers and bandit generals who rode "dead head" and disrupted traffic. It has been these men who have kept the country from going to pot as Russia has done since the Germans began preying on the ignorant and unscrupulous individuals as Japan has done in this country. It is this class of forward-looking Chinese who want to see a benevolent foreign financial administration established in this country under the leadership of America, Great Britain and France that will preserve the country as an independent nation and permit its own people to develop it and work out China's destiny.

It is upon this latter class of Chinese officials and business men that America, Great Britain and France have staked their faith in the formation of a definite Allied policy in China. Professor James Francis Abbott, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., who taught for several years in Japan and who made a close investigation of the problems of the Far East in both China and Japan last autumn, wrote the following in the September issue of *Asia Magazine* on the subject of "The American Policy in China":

"In connection with the rehabilitation of China, Americans should understand and support certain principles, the discussion of which may well be undertaken at the peace conference, even without any connection with a financial reorganization. First of these is the cancellation of the so-called Boxer indemnity, long since remitted by the United States. Upon the declaration of war on Germany by China last year, the Allies postponed the Boxer indemnity for five years. Sixteen annual instalments have already been paid and twenty-two still remain unpaid. It is a grievous burden upon the people of China, the overwhelming majority of whom have not the slightest idea as to why it ever was imposed. Whatever real losses were incurred have been met long since, so far as it is possible to meet them with money. What remains is a punitive imposition and the time has come to realize that punitive damages of this sort are a poor investment. In other words, it is not altruism for the Chinese nor a sense of fair play alone, but the self-interest of the Western nations that should lead them to cancel this indebtedness, and America should use her influence to bring it about.

"In the second place, a readjustment of foreign concessions must be made. In the past, it appears to have been the practice not only of authorized government officials but of local mandarins as well, to grant concessions to foreigners for everything under the sun. Such concessions, even if unexploited, remain as 'vested rights' for the foreigner, even while the official who granted them in the first place may have passed long since. When the real Chinese government is once more in control of affairs, one of its first acts should be to abrogate all concessions for which there is no tangible or *bona fide* evidence of existence, and to denounce all agreements that curtail her own right to exploit any part of her own domain. And in this she should have the support of the Entente Allies led by America. This is in line with the abolition of 'secret diplomacy,' the curse of the Far East, which is one of our most important war-aims.

"If the principle of self-determination of peoples is to have any reality, the end of the European war will see the retrocession of Kiaochow to China, but more than this, it must also see the end of the 'sphere of influence' doctrine which has bedevilled Oriental politics for years, and which is the cause of many of China's woes and is a certain provocation of war in the near future, if allowed to persist. If the open door means anything at all, it means the antithesis of the sphere of influence doctrine, and to the open door we are definitely committed.

"The 'sphere of influence' is intimately associated with the transportation problem in China. If the latter could be solved, the former would be in a fair way to lose its importance and its power for evil. If China is to become a modern state or to be able to hold her own in

competition with modern states she must have an adequate transportation system, to render available her wealth of natural resources, and to unify and integrate her people.

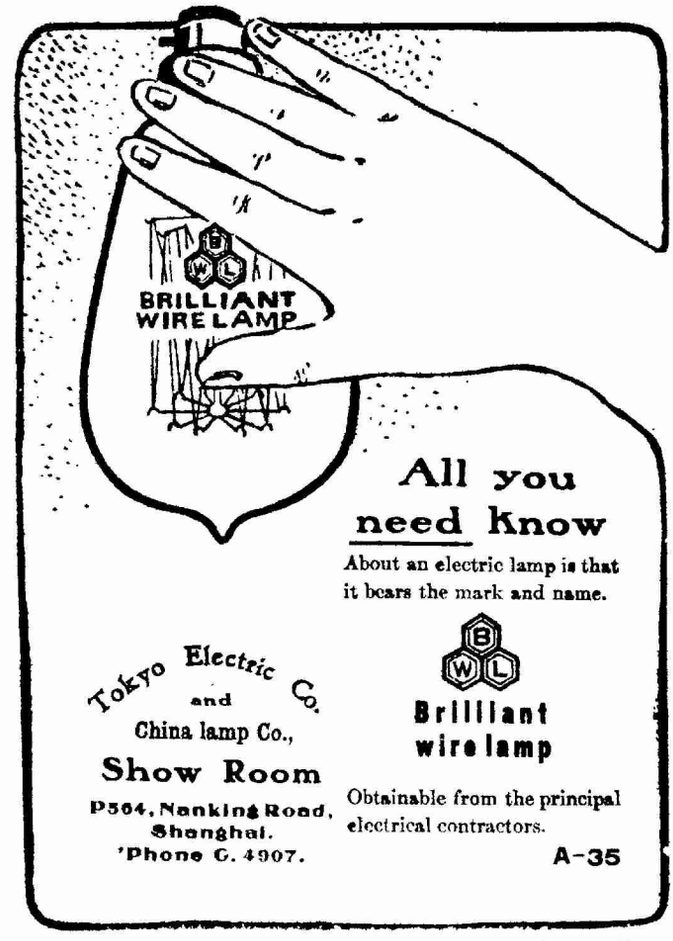
With an area of about one and a half times that of the United States, China has (1916) only about 6,000 miles of railroads with some 2,000 more under construction. In contrast the United States has approximately 240,000 miles of railways. In spite of the high cost of China's railways and in spite of the graft that attended the construction of some of them, most of them have made and are making profits. The realization of China's great need for transportation systems and likewise the fact that they are extremely profitable, has brought to China hosts of financial adventurers who have spun the country over with a spider web of railway concessions. As a consequence it is almost impossible to carry out a real and *bona fide* railway survey anywhere in China without running foul of some dormant 'concession,' the owners of which must be placated or the project given up. It has been the practice for such a concessionaire to appeal to his government, which has been always ready to back its nationals for fear of losing prestige or reducing its national 'sphere of influence.'"

J. B. P.

Present Prospects for Peace in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE balloting for a Vice-President for China has been unsuccessfully held at Peking three times within the short period of six weeks. The latest one took place on October 16. No more attempts, it is believed, will now be made to elect a Vice-President before the political situation has taken a more definite turn. Those who have been advocating the policy of reconciliation with the South-western provinces and suggesting the election of an opposition leader to the vice-presidency, consider this deadlock a victory for themselves. The majority of the Chinese people appear to agree that before the settlement of differences between North and South the position of the Vice-President should be kept open, so that it may be a condition in the negotiations for the cessation of the prolonged civil strife. It is true that the vice-presidency can satisfy only one opposition leader and that all the other leaders will still remain discontented. However, the fact that the North wishes a Southerner to be Vice-President will give a favorable impression to the independents as to the sincerity of the North. Should the North elect a Northerner to this second official position of the land and then open negotiations for compromise, the charge of insincerity will certainly be made against it. The present deadlock, after all, may therefore prove beneficial to the nation.



Many members of parliament absented themselves from the first election for Vice-President in order to prevent the formation of a quorum. Efforts were made by the police to get absent members to the parliament to vote on October 9 when the second election was held. Knowing that squads of policemen would be sent out in search of them, some Senators and Representatives left their homes in the early morning and hid away at the homes of friends. Some attended a dinner purposely given to them by Chow Tsz-chi, a Senator, formerly Minister of Finance, who came out openly on this occasion in opposition to the election. In anticipation of the third election, many members of parliament went to Tientsin to avoid annoyance by the police or the Speaker. A special train was sent to bring them back on October 15 but none could be found.

Among those who advocate the postponement of the election are Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, Chow Tsz-chi and other members of the Chaotunghsi or the Communications clique (its members formerly were powerful in the Ministry of Communications and different government railways). It is, however, understood that Hsu Shih-chang, the new President, and General Tuan Chi-jui, the retiring Premier, are also against the holding of the election at the present time although they do not say so openly

for fear of offending General Tsao Kun, then military governor of Chihli, the Metropolitan province, who has offered himself as the vice-presidential candidate. Wang Yih-tang, former Minister of the Interior and now Speaker of the House of Representatives, General Hsu Shu-chen, the right hand of General Tuan, and General Wu Ping-hsiang, the Chief of the Peking Police, are the only officials in favor of the immediate election of General Tsao to the vice-presidency. General Hsu Shu-chen formerly was opposed to General Tsao and his change of mind is a mystery. It is believed that the possibility of General Tsao continuing the policy of fighting to a finish with the opposition may have won General Hsu's support.

Speaker Wang's activities on behalf of General Tsao are said to be due to mercenary motives. Many reports agree that he has been entrusted with a big campaign fund with which to influence the members of parliament. His announcement that if Tsao is elected Vice-President each member will receive $2,000 for voting has so angered most of the Senators and the Representatives that they refuse to attend the election. This open bribery does not please even them.

Reports in the foreign press that Mr. Liang's opposition to the vice-presidential election has offended the retiring Premier and the new President are erroneous. Both of these powerful leaders openly urged the necessity of an immediate election, but this was a diplomatic statement only. General Tuan, according to those who are in close contact with China's leading men, is really against the election of Tsao Kun. The opposition of the new President to the election is attributed partly to his desire to have a Southerner as Vice-President and partly to the fear that General Tsao, if elected Vice-President, may oust him from the presidency and become Chief Executive himself and make General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien and the Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria or the Three Eastern Provinces, the Vice-President. It is whispered in parliamentary circles that an understanding regarding their future cooperation has been reached between General Tsao and General Chang, whereby the latter has voluntarily withdrawn his candidacy for the vice-presidency in favor of the former.

Meanwhile, those Senators and Representatives who have frustrated the vice-presidential election, are organizing a society for the promotion of peace with the South. Mr. Liang is the principal promoter of it, hopeful of the reunion of North and South. It is hoped that the South will be more reasonable in its conditions for rejoining the union. Otherwise, it is feared that General Tuan will return to power and saddle upon the country more Japanese indebtedness in waging civil war. It is also possible that General Tsao Kun may be elected Vice-President by force if the South persists in maintaining all of its demands. In that case, China's destruction will be certain.

The South-western provinces, on account of their geographic advantages, cannot be conquered by arms. What the North will do will simply be to maintain its present war front by the use of Japanese money. The South will likewise obtain Japanese financial assistance as has been done on several previous occasions. Civil strife will thus become a war of exhaustion to the detriment of the Chinese nation and its 400,000,000 people. There must be an end to it. When it does come, China's natural resources will have been drained and her national integrity lost. Chinese history is full of similar instances.

Difficulties of having an immediate peace partly lie in the fact that there is not a single leader in the South-western provinces whose word will be implicitly relied upon and with whom the North can deal. There are said to be seven different parties in the opposition provinces. These parties are under the leadership of General Lu Yung-ting, the former Inspecting Commissioner of Kwantung and Kwangsi, General Tang Chi-yao, military governor of Yunnan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former President of China, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister to America, General Mo Yung-shin and General Li Yao-han. The Southerners declare that the North is in no better condition. But it must be pointed out that the North has at least a President around whom the military and civil governors north of the Yangtsze are nominally rallying. When negotiations for peace commence it is believed the South will be more in discord than the North. Hopes are, however, expressed by thinking Chinese that the South will recognise some leader and entrust him with the task of arranging a compromise. So far as the peole are concerned, that leader can be either Dr. Wu, General Lu Yung-ting, General Tang Chi-yao, or even Dr. Sun. What they want is peace and tranquillity to work.

Little time remains for China to set her house in order. The European war is rapidly drawing to a close. Germany is juggling for peace and may collapse at any time. In the peace conference China must participate. If she has not yet settled her domestic issue, she will experience difficulty. Her representative to the conference, for instance, will not be able to represent the whole people and cannot have solid backing. It must be emphasised that the coming peace conference means much to China. There her years of grievances will likely be heard and her wrongs may be righted. In a word, the unfair attitude of the world towards China will

be reconsidered at this international tribunal where China stands to benefit. The unsuccessful election of the Vice-President demonstrates beyond doubt that Northern sentiment is in favor of an immediate reconciliation. Such should be the prevailing sentiment in view of the newest international development. It is now up to the South to show its peace attitude. A number of peace leaders in Peking have defied the war party in their formation of a peace promotion society, discarded all their official reserve and exhibited their eagerness to have a heart to heart talk with the leaders in the South. Are there no peace leaders in the South who have courage to declare their resolution to work for peace?

Peking, October 19, 1918.

Japan's Conditions for Remitting Her Share of Boxer Indemnity

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEGOTIATIONS for Japan's remission of her share of the Boxer indemnity amounting to nearly seven and a half million sterling or approximately eighty million (Chinese) silver dollars are proceeding between Tokio and Peking. They are characterised by the usual Oriental secrecy. Enough news has developed to warrant the assertion that the conditions attached to the gift cannot stand daylight. The negotiations have accordingly aroused a greater interest and more curiosity than they really deserve at this stage of the game.

Japan's proposal to return the Boxer indemnity is certainly generous, but thinking Chinese in Tientsin and Peking have been repeatedly asking why Japan has chosen the present moment to show this generosity in such striking contrast with her customary aggressive attitude towards China, and particularly her policy of encouraging the reckless borrowing of money by Chinese officials, and of seeking fresh troubles with Chinese soldiery in Manchuria. A brief consideration of the indemnity question will show without difficulty the course which Japan has been pursuing in dealing with China and will make plain many parts of her plan for the economic and territorial conquest of this country.

Astute Japanese statesmen clearly see that the unholy enterprises in China upon which their souls have been set for the last ten years and especially for the last twelve months may be successful if China can be prevailed upon to keep her silence over her grievances when the war comes to an end. On the other hand, the Japanese statesmen know that their case is hopeless if the Chinese people act in this case as they acted in the days of the Twenty-one demands.

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They have seen not less clearly that the Powers will raise strong objections to Japan's possession of many invaluable concessions wrung from China when other nations were engaged in a life and death struggle to make the world safe for democracy. The Japanese are therefore trying to induce China, by the proposal to return their share of the Boxer indemnity, not to present her case at the international peace conference in a way detrimental to Japanese national interests.

It is not therefore surprising to learn that China is said to have been asked to accept three conditions in return for the remission of the indemnity. The first condition is that a Japanese adviser shall be allowed to be present at conferences for considering proposals to be submitted by the Chinese government at the peace conference. For this confidence in the Japanese, Japan will recognize China's special envoy to the conference and respect his right and qualifications. The second condition states that prior to the end of the Eurepean war, China shall not borrow money from any other country to return loans contracted from Japan and cancel the loan agreements. The third condition provides for Japan's direction of the use of the indemnity fund and her consequent control of the export of China's iron, cotton and wool products. In this connection, Japan expresses her desire for the abolition of export duty on cotton to Japan, the granting to her of special areas for plantation of cotton and sheep-raising and the development of the iron mines at Fenghwangsan in Nanking.

No explanation of the purport of the first condition is needed. It is an absurd demand impossible of compliance. The second condition

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is tantamount to a challenge to the United States government and its proposal made two months ago to float a big loan in China in conjunction with other nations, partly for the return of the petty loans made since the beginning of the European war but largely for purposes of industrial development in China. As Japan is no match for America at the present time, and deems it inexpedient to throw down the gauntlet, she has sought the assistance of China —a country she has persistently wronged. As to the third condition, China has iron, cotton and wool in abundance. If they can be turned into manufactured goods under the supervision of Western experts, she will shortly become a strong and prosperous nation. Japan's policy, however, appears to be to import such raw materials from and export manufactured goods to China, whereby her merchants will become more prosperous and the Chinese automatically reduced to greater poverty. This policy has been accountable for the brigandage in Shantung province referred to in the REVIEW previously.

Shantung used to enjoy peace and prosperity. The missionaries taught its people the art of making strawbraid hats and the scientific process of bleaching them. The Chinese realized good profits therefrom. After the capture of Tsingtao by Japan, Shantung came under Japanese influence. What has happened? Having found that the people in the province were doing a flourishing business through the sale of hats, the Japanese entered into competition with them. When the Chinese hat-makers had been closed out, the Japanese exported all the available strawbraid to Japan and cornered the market, thereby depriving the Chinese of their subsistence and driving them to starvation or brigandage. This is only one case illustrating how the control of raw materials by one foreign nation can effect a people economically. China's life line is cut when Japan secures a monopoly of her iron, cotton and wool products. There will be a big demand for such raw materials after the war, but when this demand arises, it is Japan and not China, which will control the world market. In view of the impending collapse of Germany and the possibility of peace before the end of the year, the early acceptance of those conditions by China is undoubtedly awaited with considerable anxiety. This explains why Japan has selected the present to open negotiations with the Chinese government for the remission of the Boxer indemnity. Announced pretexts for the offer of the gift are the change of the cabinet in Japan and the assumption of the presidency by Hsu Shih-chang in China, but as a matter of fact this diplomatic stroke has been under contemplation for a long time. A cursory review of the movement not only will substantiate this statement but will also give more details of the sinister motives behind it.

Count Okuma, former Premier, was the first Japanese statesman to advocate the remission of the Boxer indemnity, seeing the great benefit realized by America through the return of her share of the indemnity in 1907 in the form of increasing friendship and good will entertained by the Chinese in general. Count Terauchi, his successor, enthusiastically endorsed the policy, and likewise saw possibilities in it. As his agents were busily engaged in wringing one concession after another from China, taking advantage of her civil war which they have intentionally prolonged by financial assistance, he did not find it opportune to carry out the policy. Three months ago Count Terauchi, thinking that his country had obtained sufficient Chinese concessions, inspired a few news items in the various papers to the effect that his country was willing to return its share of the Boxer indemnity for educational and industrial purposes. In an unofficial way, Japan informed the Chinese government of her willingness to return the indemnity. Exactly what she proposed to China was this: That Japan be allowed to establish a number of iron works and spinning mills in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, three leading ports in China, the Boxer indemnity to be used for the purpose. Tacit understanding was to be reached to the effect that the actual control of these works would be lodged with the Japa-

nese, although they were to be under Chinese control in name. Through the iron works and the spinning mills Japan intended to control China's iron resources and the cotton industry, which is now growing enormously, although she professed that in doing this she would help the development of China's industries. The fact that these works were to be established with the Boxer indemnity would remove local opposition, as the majority of the people in China would only know that Japan had returned her Boxer indemnity, but would not know that it is to be spent under certain conditions injurious to Chinese interests. A clever scheme it was.

Unfortunately for Japan and fortunately for China, America unconsciously intervened. On July 24 Washington announced that "the government has agreed that American bankers should loan to China, provided China cancels all outstanding loans and all loans be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. Details are not complete, but $50,000,000 is regarded as the approximate figure." On the occasion, Secretary Lansing expressed the special interest of his government "in the desire of China to equip herself so as to be of more specific assistance in the war against the Central Powers," and indicated the desire to be of special constructive assistance to China in this connection. Five days later a telegram from Washington announced the terms upon which the United States would extend financial credit to China. Quickly following these two announcements, the Japanese legation issued a denial that there was any truth in the report that Japan would return to China her Boxer indemnity. It is interesting to note that the denial of the news, which had been circulated for three weeks previously, was issued only one day after the declaration of America's new financial policy towards China. It was at the time pointed out in MILLARD'S REVIEW that Japan need not be ashamed of her proposal to return the Boxer indemnity, if the proposal was sound in all particulars. Her conditions to the proposal, however, were such that they diametrically opposed President Wilson's new policy, and the Japanese knew that the terms would be condemned if they were once known to the world.

The increase of peace prospects in Europe has prompted Japan to revive the scheme, with some modifications. The Japanese legation at Peking announces that it is not familiar with the negotiations for the remission, which are evidently being conducted directly between the Chinese and Japanese Foreign Offices. But it has denied the report concerning Japan's demand for the control of China's iron, cotton and wool products in exchange for the gift. The legation unhesitatingly states that no conditions regarding exports were made, and expresses the belief that Japan's idea is to use the money in China for improving education and industrial knowledge, particularly in the exploitation of cotton, wool and iron. However, the telegram of the Chinese Minister to Japan, the text of which was purposely given out by the Chinese government I suppose, is full of significance if read between the lines. It states that the Japanese government, in view of Japan's shortage of raw materials, which are most important to a manufacturing country, and on account of the propinquity of the two Powers in the east of Asia, wishes it to be understood that the money so refunded to China as a friendly gift should be spent in the promotion of education among the rising generation in China as well as the development of China's vast natural resources, especially iron, cotton, and wool, which are needed by both countries. It is expected that about thirty million dollars will be spent for the promotion of Chinese education along the same line as the Tsinghua College, which was established with the remission of America's share of the indemnity, whilst the remaining fifty million dollars are to be used for cotton, iron and wool production. An additional loan of one hundred million dollars may have to be made for the development of China's iron industry. The denial of the Japanese legation and the account of the note of the Chinese Minister to Japan have been issued to disarm the suspicion of the people. Such is a brief account of Japan's Boxer indemnity scheme.

Sober Chinese have come to the conclusion that their government should refuse to negotiate with the Japanese and reserve the offer for consideration at the peace conference. The other nations will likely consider the question of returning their share of the Boxer indemnity, perhaps without conditions. It is fair for them to do so, as is pointed out by Carson Chang, adviser to the President, in an interview. Mr. Chang stated that "leading statesmen in Europe and America generally approve of the non-war-indemnity doctrine. Then what about our Boxer indemnity? It has amounted to $450,000,000, the interest of which will approximate another $450,000,000 divided among fourteen different nations. Does the world realize the serious effect upon China in consequence of it? A great portion of our revenues are used for the payment of the indemnity to foreign countries without benefiting the people, who find it more difficult every day to make a living. The periodical trouble in China and the springing into existence of bandits like mushrooms in these years are caused by the pressure of economic exhaustion to which the Boxer indemnity has contributed no small share. All

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the countries in the West wish internal peace for China, but how can it be secured under such economical conditions?

"China has paid the indemnity for sixteen years and, according to the terms, will have to pay it for twenty more years. So long as this burden remains, the government will have no spare money to undertake financial reform or improve the economic condition of the people. By failing these, the root of the civil strife will stay with us. Foreign Powers themselves recognize now that the indemnity was too heavy. America, therefore, returned a part of her share under condition that it be used for educational purposes. When China declared war against Germany last year, the Entente Powers consented to the postponement of the indemnity for five years. Such an arrangement is by no means satisfactory as it does not cancel the war debt. The countries concerned would probably object to the annulment of the indemnity on the ground that they had spent much money in sending troops to China during the Boxer trouble and that missionaries had sustained enormous losses in life and property. Such expenditure and losses in China were nothing compared with the present Great War. If the present belligerents demand no war indemnity from each other, how can they justify their retaining the Boxer indemnity?"

Mr. Chang's frank view on the question is shared by other Chinese officials. As China will likely ask the other thirteen nations to remit the indemnity at the peace conference, it is better to leave the Japanese offer in abeyance for the present. If China is to benefit, the big sum to be refunded by all of these Powers in future should be invested in some gigantic undertaking under international management, so that the supply of raw materials by China to the Powers may not be subject to the sole control of one alien nation. Otherwise the Boxer indemnity to be returned by the different nations separately and invested in different ways will introduce only confusion in Chinese educational methods and will revive the sphere of influence idea and possibly something worse than this. In the meantime, China must not accede to the Japanese unthinkable conditions as reported in exchange for the remission of her share of the Boxer indemnity.

Peking, October 19, 1918.

Pioneering Over the New Changsha-Wuchang Railway

BY EDWARD H. HUME.

TRAINS had been running daily for two weeks, but the passengers had all been military officials, travelling as "deadheads," or had travelled third class. So when I appeared at the ticket office at Changsha North at 6 a.m. on October 1 and asked for a first class ticket to Wuchang, there was great excitement in the station. The station master was hurriedly routed out of bed, and all the employees stood around while he solemnly sold me ticket No. 00000, and received my shining silver dollars in payment. (I mean to ask Director T. C. Yen to let me have this ticket as a keepsake when the auditors are through with it!)

There was still half an hour before train time (imagine being so early in America!) and I was the guest of honor. The assistant station master told me that the line had been opened on September 16, just fifteen days earlier, and that trains were still on a very slow schedule, "for," said he, "the track has not yet been fully ballasted and the running time is sixteen hours (unless late); but it may be reduced to fourteen hours before long." He also informed me that the hours of arrival and departure at Wuchang and Changsha were very inconvenient, with the start at daybreak and the arrival towards midnight; and that the management planned to change the schedule shortly, providing for a start from each

end at noon and an arrival early the following morning.

Promptly at 6.34 a. m. we pulled out. It was still misty, with something in the air that foretold a bright autumn day, and by 8 o'clock when the sun came out the weather was glorious! And such beautiful country! They are entirely right who dwell on the importance of opening this first main section of the Canton-Hankow trunk line. It has great economic significance indeed; but to the traveller the scenic beauty of the route is most conspicuous. The rice that day was practically all harvested, but there were still vast green stretches of the "elephant ear" taro; of beans and gourds of every description; hemp here and there; occasionally some cotton; and everywhere, trees! Hunan may have been deforested in some of its sylvan areas, but the traveller on the railway can testify that the countryside is everywhere refreshing with the green foliage of camphor and willow, pine and palm. It is always striking to see that curious blending of tropical and temperate zone that marks Hunan as a border province; in the same enclosure I could see stately pines and equally stately palms, with tall bamboos between, their pale green leaves in striking contrast to the darker foliage on either side.

I could see that the line was new. To be sure, Premier Tuan's Northern troops had been pouring into Hunan by train since March, but it was still well within the first twelvemonth since the first train of any sort went through. Water buffaloes suddenly scampered away as the engine disturbed their quiet; or, ostrich-like, plunged deep into a paddy field, hiding their huge bodies from view. Often a sedan chair was set down by the roadside while the train passed to give the slower traveller a better look at the puffing "fire-cart."

For the first forty miles out of Changsha it struck me that the Shanghai-Nanking line could no longer claim to be the only "line of a hundred pagodas." Every Hunan vista included one. The slender tapering towers were like nothing so much as the minarets of India and the nearer East. Occasionally there was a shrine adjoining, and the likeness was more perfect. But for the most part, as everywhere else in China, the pagoda stood alone, now on a little eminence near a village, and now alone on some remote hillside.

Two other features seemed characteristic of the Hunan countryside. First of all, the trim country-places of the city fathers. Often one saw three or four at once out of the car window, each one well-walled, trimly built, a little settlement complete in itself, with trees in plenty and extensive fields adjoining. To these rural homes the well-to-do are wont to resort throughout the year, and it is because of this gift of open country and fresh air that a return of health becomes possible for some member of the family who has suffered from the confining life within the walls of the provincial capital. Striking too, are the substantial stone bridges or forts. The granite blocks are squarely placed as a child might arrange dominoes, standing on end in a row, with a connecting domino across the top. These were everywhere, and seemed to betoken the solid, orderly conservatism of old Hunan.

South of Yochow the hills are solid granite and the railway benefits thereby. Piles of rock ballast were ready at many points, and soon the track will be solid enough for thundering expresses. Approaching Yochow, the ballast was evidently from river beds, smooth round pebbles that for centuries had lined the quiet waterways of this inland province. The deep orange-yellow clay disappeared, too, as the train turned into Hupeh province, and the hills, many of them, seemed to show more of a limestone formation.

With the exception of Yochow, all the stops are at little places whose names seem clew enough to their rustic simplicity—White Water, Sandy River, Peach Orchard Temple, Yellow Sand Street, Paper Store. I wondered as I read the signs whether there might not be even more connection between the Chinese and the North American Indian than the common symbol of the Swastika.

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The station platforms south of Yochow were not yet built, and the mud banks which served for the present, made bad going for passengers and porters. It was at Pai Shui, "White Water," that the English-speaking station master rushed out to his official duties in patent leather pumps only to find them deeply embedded in Hunan yellow clay—a soil much better adapted for the use of hob-nailed boots.

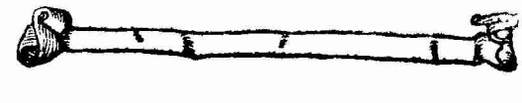
True, the line had only recently been opened, but the commercial instinct of the race, ready to supply the travellers desire for food, had already brought numberless vendors to every station. Here were lads who reached up their little baskets, perched on the end of poles, and filled with eggs, hen's or duck's as one preferred —"strictly fresh," "just boiled," and "only two coppers apiece;" here a disabled Northern soldier at Milo, doing a thriving business in "*mo-mos*" with the still numerous military detachment from Shantung, Chihli and Fengtien; and at Yochow and Puchi little travelling kitchenettes that would supply one with a good dish of "*mien*" or even of meat stew. Before long the fruit stands will be there, and the newsboys, and all the other accompaniments of travel.

One pathetic sight was the presence of so many sallow, wasted-looking farmhands, both in the fields and dragging themselves along station platforms. Many of these individuals seemed to have enormously distended abdomens, and when I inquired about it of a station policeman, "Oh yes," he replied, "all the farmers around here (Yochow and fifty miles southwards) have the big stomach disease." I called one of the lads to me, a poor weak, withered wretch, and asked how long he had been sick. "Twenty years," he answered. "How old are you?" "Twenty-eight" he called out, and rushed off with his eggs to a prospective purchaser. I should have guessed he was sixteen. I didn't see a single woman or girl who seemed to show signs of this complaint, but there were scores of working men and boys evidently badly off with it.

We reached Yochow at 1.55 p.m., changing engines at this half way city. With its dignified station, quite in keeping with its civic importance, and with ten or more tracks running parallel in the railway station yard, it was easy to see that the railway officials expected this to be an important freight center. It is but a stone's throw to the southeast corner of the city wall and the big South Pagoda, standing close to the building of the Reformed Church Mission. Right here, in the hospital of this mission, hundreds of Northern and Southern soldiers were treated last winter during the active military period; and only the presence of the foreign physician saved scores, perhaps hundreds, of Northerners from being butchered in bed when the Southern troops dashed in and took the city. Five miles farther north is Chenlingchi; standing at the actual junction of the Siang and the Yangtze rivers. Formerly an insignficent fishing village, it is now known as Yochow Customs. As you come along the river front a barrier reaches from the village wall to the edge of the bank in high water, built soon after Boxer year, "to keep the foreigner forever out of Hunan." It is symbolic of the old isolation of the Hunanese, while the railway, only a fraction of a mile distant, is symbolic of Hunan's new spirit and of her desire to have intercourse with the world.

From Yochow the line turns northeast and runs for many miles between high hills, many of them terraced with tea plantations, far back from the great river. It was well after dark, perhaps 14 hours from Changsha, before we touched inlets that led into the Yangtze. The station platforms were all built here, and the line seemed more settled. A courteous traffic inspector got on at Puchi and was glad to chat between stations and to tell of the plans for developing the line. Dim lights and the coming on of night induced sleep, and by eight o'clock the train, between stations, was a mass of slumbering humanity that cared little whether the train arrived in Wuchang punctually or not. As a matter of fact, taking on and dropping off freight cars at way-stations, hotboxes, etc., brought us to our destination two hours late. But this will all be set right when rolling stock and permanent way become better accustomed to each other. Meantime, the excellent coaches, built by Mr. Fraser at the railway shops in Wuchang, and the powerful Baldwin engines have come to stay. Changsha is no longer "that inland Hunan capital, so hard to reach in winter," but a city only a day's journey from Hankow. The southern half of the Peking-Canton link has been forged, and China's unification seems nearer, wrought not by warring Tuchuns or recalcitrant parliaments but by the peaceful invasions of the shining steel way of commerce. The splendid bridges over the Milo, the Liuyang and other rivers, as well as the grading of the line and all its construction details, are a permanent tribute to the patience and devotion of the engineers, Cox, Williams, Willis, Valpy, Sinclair, Medcock, Boothby, Fenwick, Chadwick, Stewart and others, who have put the line through. The travelling public and the business men of China are indebted, above all, to the energy and determination of the railway directors themselves, and especially to Dr. Jeme Tien-yow, and to Dr. T. C. Yen, the managing director of this line, that even in a year of unrest they have accomplished this great step in China's development.

Changsha, October 15, 1918.



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President Wilson Replies to Germany and Austria-Hungary

Washington, Oct. 23.

THE Secretary of State makes public the following:

"From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, *ad interim* in charge of German interests in the United States:

Department of State,
October 23, 1918.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German Government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of Sepember 27, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it is his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German Authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that, if these Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his Note of October 20, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the Military Authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

Accept Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

The Secretary of State on October 18 made public the following:

From the Minister of Sweden to the Secretary of State:

Legation of Sweden, Washington, D.C.
October 7, 1918.

Excellency:—By order of my Government I have the honor confidentially to transmit herewith to you the following communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President of the United States of America:

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his Lordship the President of the United States of America and offers to conclude with him and his Allies an Armistice on

every front on land, at sea and in the air and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

Be pleased to accept the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) W. A. F. EKENGREN.

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Sweden :

The Department of State, October 18, 1918.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President.

I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough through your Government to convey to the Imperial and Royal Government the following reply :

"The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that Government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th January last have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States.

"Among the fourteen terms of peace which the President formulated at that time occurred the following :

'The peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.'

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States has recognised that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and that the Czecho-Slovak National Council is a *de facto* belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"It has also recognised in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspiration of the Jugoslavs for freedom.

"The President is therefore no longer at liberty to accept a mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations!"

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Notes from Peking

His Excellency, Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister, has left for Shanghai for a short visit.

Vice-Minister Li Shih-hao of Finance has left for Shanghai in connection with the Tariff Revision Conference. He will be away for a fortnight.

More than 100 students in Tsinghua college are suffering from an epidemic of influenza. The epidemic has been reported to be in Tientsin and Peking.

The Rev. Webb Anderson, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Fatshan, in Kwangtung, is visiting Peking. He is now stopping at the Hotel de Pekin.

The Japanese have assumed custody of the Amur railway temporarily, whilst the question of the Siberian railway control is still under discussion by an Allied Commission.

The Hon. Lau Chu-pak, of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, is at present visiting Peking on a purely pleasure trip. This is his second visit to the Chinese Capital.

On October 12 Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, who recently returned to Peking after a visit of several months to America, resumed charge of the legation.

Dr. Reinsch will address the meeting of the Anglo-American Association on October 21 at 5.30 p. m. in the theater of the British legation. This is the first annual meeting of the association.

By mandates issued on October 15, the Portuguese Consul-General and the Brazilian and Spanish Consuls were awarded the Third and the Fourth Class Chiaho Decorations respectively.

The Belgian Minister in Peking has also lodged a protest against the gold currency proposition. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has handed over all such documents to the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Communications has issued orders to the post offices enjoining them to censor letters of doubtful appearance. It considers that the civil war requires this action on the part of the government.

The Peking subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan have totalled $121,000. The Tientsin subscriptions will amount to nearly $200,000. At the close of business on October 15 in Tientsin, the total had reached $188,000.

The Friday Club at Peking will begin its year on November 22 with a meeting devoted to the function of music in the European War. Other topics connected with the war will be discussed at meetings for which excellent speakers have already been secured.

Norman F. Allman, Vice-Consul of the American Consulate at Tientsin, came to Peking last evening to take his final examinations as student interpreter. Mr. Allman was formerly connected with the American Consulate at Nanking.

The wedding of William Hunter Steele, Acting Traffic Manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, to Mme. Sophie Georgia Preobrajensky, formerly of the Russian Civil Service, was solemnised at the Tientsin Union Church on October 14.

The President has ordered that gifts in the form of silver cups be given to the instructors and students of the Nan Yuan Aviation School who took part in the flights on October 10, in celebration of his inauguration.

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The Provincial Assembly of Shantung has appealed to the Chihli Assembly for assistance in opposing the new Japanese loan concluded by the Central government with the Kao-hau and Shuntsi railways and the mines in their vicinity as security.

The Asiatic News Agency states that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to America, owing to the death of his wife and the expiration of his three year term, has asked the permission of Peking by telegram to return to China on leave and also for reporting on important diplomatic matters in person.

The third election of a Vice-President held on October 16 has again failed. Most of the members of parliament who are against it stayed away from the election and thereby prevented the formation of a quorum. The election has been postponed unconditionally.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, one of the greatest living scholars, has joined with the military governor of Kiangsu, Li Shun, in a telegram to the new President urging that a mandate should be issued ordering a cessation of hostilities at once.

A number of convicts in the prison wards of the Metropolitan Districts broke out in riot in an attempt to regain their liberty on the morning of October 11. They were however driven back into the cells by the guards before they were able to get away from the prison precincts.

General Chen Kwang-yuan, military governor of Kiangsi, arrived in Peking on Tuesday and was received in audience by the President on October 18. His visit is said to be connected with the military and financial affairs of his province and has nothing to do with general politics.

Walter C. Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, returned to the Capital on October 18 from Siberia, where he acted as special correspondent of the Press. During his absence, Alex Ramsay, formerly of Hongkong, was acting Peking correspondent.

The remains of the late Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of the Interior, will be conveyed to Peking by a special car leaving Tientsin to-morrow. On arrival in Peking they will temporarily be placed in the Temple of Agriculture, where a memorial service will be held on October 27.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Fengtien and Kirin troops for service in Hunan and on the Siberian-Manchurian borders, brigandage by Hunghutzes or red-haired robbers in some interior districts of both North and South Manchuria is very rife at the present moment.

Major-General R. Green, Commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Orient, arrived in Peking last Sunday. He is on an inspection tour and is the guest of the American Minister while staying in the Chinese Capital. To-morrow Major-General Green will return to the Philippine Islands.

The Chinese authorities at Tientsin have removed German street names in the ex-German concessions. They are urged also to abolish "Tin Willie." It is pointed out that the presence of this statue, celebrating a number of German looting expeditions in 1900, is an affront to the Chinese people.

T. Pincione, engineer-in-chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board at Tientsin, and member of the Commission for the Improvment of the River System of Chihli, was awarded by the Chinese government the third class Wen-fu (Tiger) Decoration in recognition of his valuable services rendered during the floods last year.

Rumor has been busy with the statement for months past that General Chang Hsun had in his possession documents proving the complicity of most of the Northern leaders with the monarchical movement which led to his retirement. General Chang now threatens to publish them unless he is given a free pardon.

The Consortium bankers have approached the government for an extension of the term of the Currency Loan Agreement, which expired on October 14. They were requested to attend a conference at the Ministry of Finance, and as one of them was absent, did not attend. The conference has been postponed.

W. F. Tyler, former Coast Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and family arrived in Tientsin from Shanghai on Wednesday last. They will reside in Peking. Mr. Tyler is now adviser to the Ministry of Communications, and is also chairman of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The British, American, French and Russian legations in a joint note lodged a further protest on Wednesday morning against the gold-note scheme. So far the Japanese are not associated with this protest, on the plea that it must be referred to Tokio. It is believed that the Japanese government is supporting Mr. Nishihara's financial adventures.

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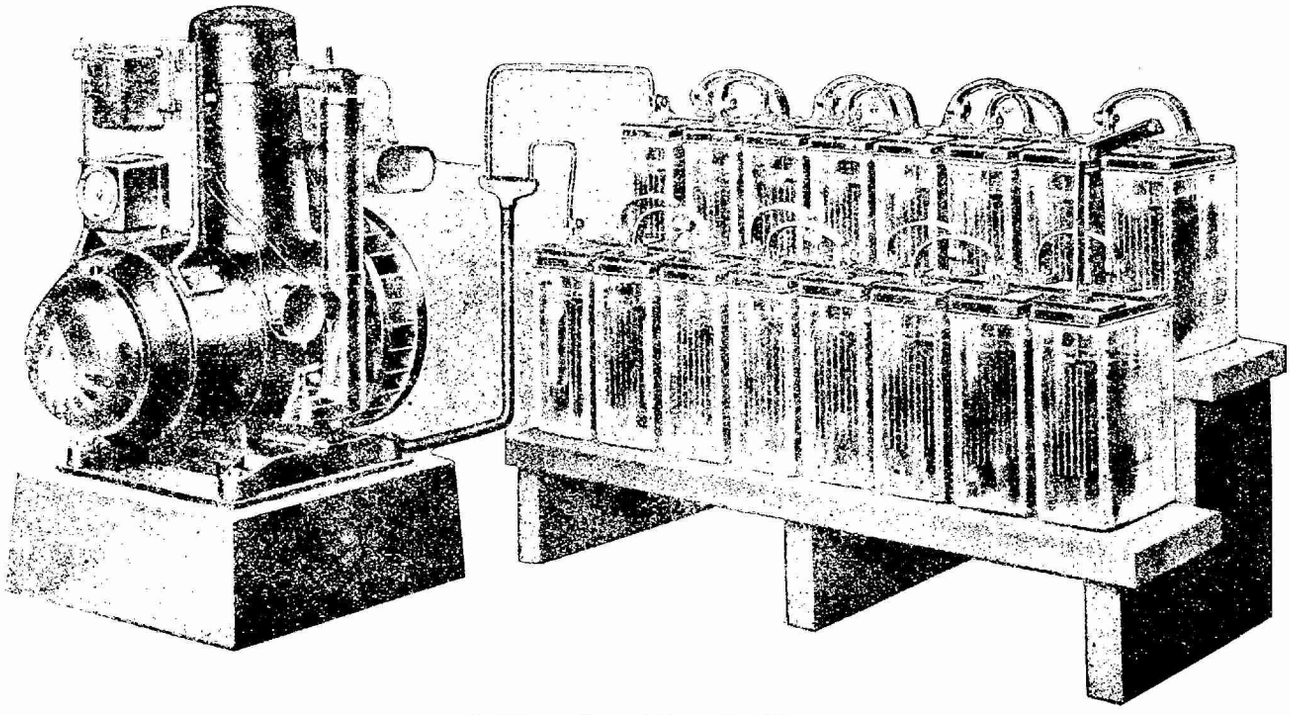

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The report of the death of Mrs. Koo, wife of Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to America, has been confirmed. She died after six weeks of influenza-pneumonia. Mrs. Koo, daughter of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, former Prime Minister, was married to Dr. Koo in 1912. Many of Dr. Koo's friends sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Last Sunday was the 60th anniversary of the birthday of Tsai Shou-kie, formerly Customs Taotai at Tientsin, and one of the few men in whom the late President Yuan Shih-kai placed implicit confidence. Many of his friends and the friends of his popular sons went to his house to celebrate his birthday. Mr. Tsai is a returned student from America.

There are still 10,000 recruits of General Lung Chi-kwang, military governor of Kwangtung, in Chihli, whom he has intended to send to that province. As he has no funds, he simply leaves them in Chihli. It is feared that these recruits, who were former robbers or who have not yet been accustomed to army discipline, may loot when they are hard pressed by hunger.

Telegrams of congratulation to President Hsu Shih-chang on his inauguration were received last week from President Wilson of America, and the Presidents of Mexico and Brazil. President Hsu has courteously replied to these messages. In President Wilson's message, the leaders in China are urged to lay aside their differences and unite in a determination to bring about harmonious cooperation.

A party of Red Cross workers left Peking on October 16 for Harbin. The party, which expected to go westwards from Harbin, did not know the exact point at which it would work. It consisted of Dr. J. E. Dilley (Union Medical College), Miss Ruth Ingram (Union Medical College), Miss Danner (Methodist Mission), Mrs. J. Pistorius and Miss Christiansen (at present attached to the London Missionary Society).

E. Gumpert, agent in Tientsin for Caldbeck, Macgregor & Company, and Mrs. Gumpert were murdered on the evening of October 16. The person or persons who killed them have not yet been arrested. It appears that a burglar entered their room, wakening Mr. and Mrs. Gumpert, whom he attacked with a chopper, killing and horribly mutilating them.

For the purpose of encouraging the Chinese students in the United States to study commercial, agricultural and mining subjects and get practical experience during their vacations through travelling in company with their professors and fellow students, the cabinet has approved the memorial of the Ministry of Education recommending the payment of not more than one hundred gold dollars to each student for meeting such expenses.

The dispute regarding compensations for two English professors, E. H. Cartwright and R. W. Swallow, who were dismissed by its chancellor, Tsai Yuan-pei, upon the expiration of the terms of their engagement, has been referred to two arbiters for decision. The University has asked Dr. Wang Chung-wei, president of the Codification Commission, and the foreign professor, Dr. Morrison, Adviser to the Chinese Government, to be their arbiters.

The Bolshevik government has signified its intention to appoint a diplomatic representative to be stationed at Tashikan in order to handle all diplomatic questions that may arise between China and Russia in such places as Sinkiang and Ili. The Russian Minister and the Allied Ministers in Peking have made a joint declaration that such a Bolshevik representative will not be recognized. The Chinese government has instructed the military governor of Sinkiang by telegram to reject such a Bolshevik diplomatic representative.

The missionary community as well as Chinese in Peking are deeply grieved to learn that Mrs. Fitch, the wife of Dr. G. E. Fitch of the American Presbyterian Mission, Shanghai, died at Kuling, Kiukiang, on October 12. Dr. and Mrs. Fitch came to China in 1870 and were the oldest married missionary couple in the field. For many years, she was the principal editor of *Women's Work in the Far East.* The writer is specially grateful to her for her unfailing kindness during his childhood and his schooldays.

Peking, October 19, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy

Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Navy, will likely be offered the same portfolio in the new cabinet to be organized after the resignation of Prime Minister Tuan.

Admiral Liu is a provincial of Fukien, which province has produced many well-known naval men on account of its early contact with foreigners and its nearness to the sea. After receiving his Chinese education in his own province, he was sent to England for higher education. He attended the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, where he graduated. Upon his return, he was given a commission in the Chinese navy. At that time, men with modern education and especially with naval training were particularly needed by the government

Shortly after his joining the navy, the China-Japan war broke out, and Admiral Liu participated therein. At

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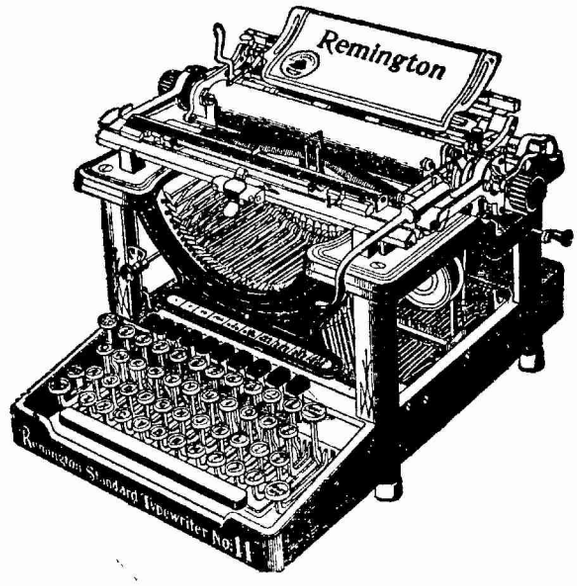

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the battle of Yalu he distinguished himself and was rewarded for his bravery by the Manchu Emperor. Since that time up to the breaking out of the first revolution in 1911, Admiral Liu held various naval offices, from a non-commissioned officer to the commander of a squadron.

When the first republican government was formed following the successful issue of the revolution in 1912, Admiral Liu was appointed Minister of Navy as a reward for his services to the republicans during the critical moment of the epoch-making event. He was a member of the National Council in Nanking. Upon Yuan Shih-kai's election to the Presidency, he was elected a member of the Southern delegation sent to Peking to convey congratulations.

In 1913 Admiral Liu was appointed Acting Minister of Education. Eight months later in August of the same year, he was appointed Inspector-General of Southern Seas. Three months later, he was given the concurrent post of Military Governor of Fukien.

In 1914 Admiral Liu was recalled to Peking to accept the position of Minister of Navy again. This office he continually held until after the overthrow of the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai Emperor of China. In that movement he played a part. For that reason, he was obliged to leave the cabinet upon the collapse of the movement and the subsequent death of Yuan Shih-kai.

For one year Admiral Liu lived a private life in Tientsin. Then came the monarchical movement of General Chang Hsun, the object of which was to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. This movement also failed. Admiral Liu was given the portfolio of navy when Tuan Chi-jui headed the republican cabinet in the summer of 1917. Ever since that time he has been Minister of Navy. His cabinet career is considered the longest of all his associates. It is believed that he will again be invited to join the new cabinet to be formed sooner or later in the next fortnight.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 17. The sweeping victory of the Allies in Flanders continues; British troops enter Lille and Courtrai and the Belgians capture Thorout, while the Germans evacuate Ostend and retreat from the sea to Lille.

October 18. The triumph of the Allies is extended by the capture of Zeebrugge, Roubaix, Turcoing and Laon; the Allies also make further advances on the Oise.

October 20. Continuing their great drive, the Allies in Flanders sweep the enemy from the entire coast; Templeneuve, 10 miles east of Lille, is occupied.

October 21. The British line reaches the outskirts of Tournai, while the French and Belgian armies reach the Zeebrugge Canal; present indications are that the Germans will try to hold the line of the Derivation Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Lys at Peteghem, then the line of the Scheldt, the Foret de Raismes, northwest of Valenciennes, and the Hunding line.

October 22. The German garrison at Ecloo retreats into Holland, where it has been interned.

October 23. French troops arrive on the banks of the Danube at Sompalanka; Serbian cavalry reach a point 40 miles north of Alexinatz.——British forces make further progress between Tournai and Valenciennes, later entering the suburbs of the latter city; the Germans in their hurried retreat north abandoned all the guns of their coastal defences, some of which are intact.

CHINA

October 18. President Hsu Shih-chang delares his policy to secure peace between the North and South; he suggests that no further progress should be made by government troops at the front and urges that means be devised to develop industry in the country so as to advance the welfare of the people.——The Chinese government finally completes arrangements for the internment of a percentage of the Germans in China, including those whom the Allies consider most dangerous.

October 19. The Japanese legation presents a Note to the Chinese government and joins the recent protest made by the Allies against the gold-note scheme.

October 22. The Group Bankers point out to Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Finance, that the gold-note scheme is impracticable and unsound and request an extension of the Currency Loan independently of the gold-note question.

October 23. A Presidential mandate pardons Chang Hsun, who since his abortive attempt to place the boy Emperor upon the Throne about a year ago has been held a prisoner in the Dutch legation at Peking.

GENERAL

October 14. The Turkish Minister presents to the Spanish government a Note from the Ottoman government asking for the opening of negotiations regarding peace and an armistice.

October 15. John D. Ryan, U. S. aircraft director, announces that an agreement has been made with Great Britain whereby the aircraft resources of the Allied countries will be pooled.——A message from Berlin states that the German Federal Council has passed a Bill making the assent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag necessary either to declare war or to make peace.

October 18. In a stern note transmitted to Austria, U. S. Secretary of State Lansing refuses an armistice to Austria; it is asserted that America must insist that the subject peoples of Austria shall themselves be the judges as to what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations; "autonomy" might not be sufficient. ——America offers to furnish Holland with 100,000 tons of coal a month provided Holland stops exports of foodstuffs to Germany.——A message from Vienna states that Count Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned.

October 19. New peace demonstrations in which the bourgeosie take part occur in Berlin in front of the Reichstag building.

October 20. The Czecho-Slovak government is constituted in Paris under the presidency of M. Manarykai, assisted by M. Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Stefanik, Minister of War; it is appointing diplomatic representatives to the Allied nations in Paris, London, Rome and Washington as well as in Russia.——Announcement is made in Washington that the United States has constructed 10,000 aeroplanes since the beginning of the war.

October 21. The German government again replying to President Wilson expresses the hope that the President will not approve any demand irreconcilable to the honor of the German people and protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions against the German land and sea forces.——The U. S. Treasury Department announces a new credit of $700,000,000 to Italy and $100,000,000 to France, making a total of $1,060,000,000 to Italy and $2,165,000,000 to France and to all the Allies a total of $7,520,476,000.

October 23. The United States makes an appropriation of G.$5,000,000 for the immediate purchase of articles of first necessity for Russia, 20,000 tons of space being allotted for shipments in November and December.——The U. S. Navy Department asks Congress to authorize a second 3 years' naval shipbuilding program providing for 10 additional superdreadnoughts, 5 battle cruisers and 140 similar vessels to cost $600,000,000.

America

According to news received the Senate has passed a house bill waiving the immigration laws, to permit the admission into the United States, regardless of physical condition, within two years after peace has been declared, of all aliens who have enlisted or have been selected for military service in the United States or in the countries of its co-belligerents.

On September 17 President Wilson signed a joint resolution passed by Congress empowering him to establish prohibition zones around shipyards, munition factories, and other war industries. Under the general terms of the resolution, more drastic restrictions than now prevail may now be ordered for all war plants.

Tang Yang-yu, Ching Chung and Shao Shu, three graduates of Tsing Hua College at Peking, have enrolled for special courses in the University of Missouri. The first will take a special course in chemistry and the other two will enroll in the Department of Journalism. When the students were asked if they proposed to remain at the University and obtain a degree, one of them answered, "Chinese come to American to work, not to get titles."

Men and Events

According to the *Japan Advertiser* Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, who is now in Tokio, probably will not be returned to China.

Mr. R. H. Wade, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, and Mrs. Wade have received a telegram stating that Mrs. Wade's daughter, Miss Dorothy Jones, was on board the *Leinster* when it was torpedoed on October 10 and is reported missing.

The Quest Society of Shanghai announces that a meeting of their society will be held on Monday, October 28, at the Kalee Hotel at 5:30 p. m. Dr. Herbert Chatley will address the meeting on "The Extension of the Human Faculty."

The Board of Directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai, gave a reception in honor of Hanpei Nagao, Chief of the Central District of the Imperial Japanese Railways, on Thursday afternoon, October 24.

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Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American legation at Peking, has been promoted to the rank of First Secretary of the legation. This promotion is the first of the kind on the record of the American legation, though formerly two British secretaries have held the rank.

A memorial service was held in the Martyr's Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, on October 22 in honor of the late Mrs. George F. Fitch. More than 800 Chinese and foreign friends attended. Burial took place at Pahsienjao Cemetery, the Reverend D. W. Lyon of the Y. M. C. A. officiating.

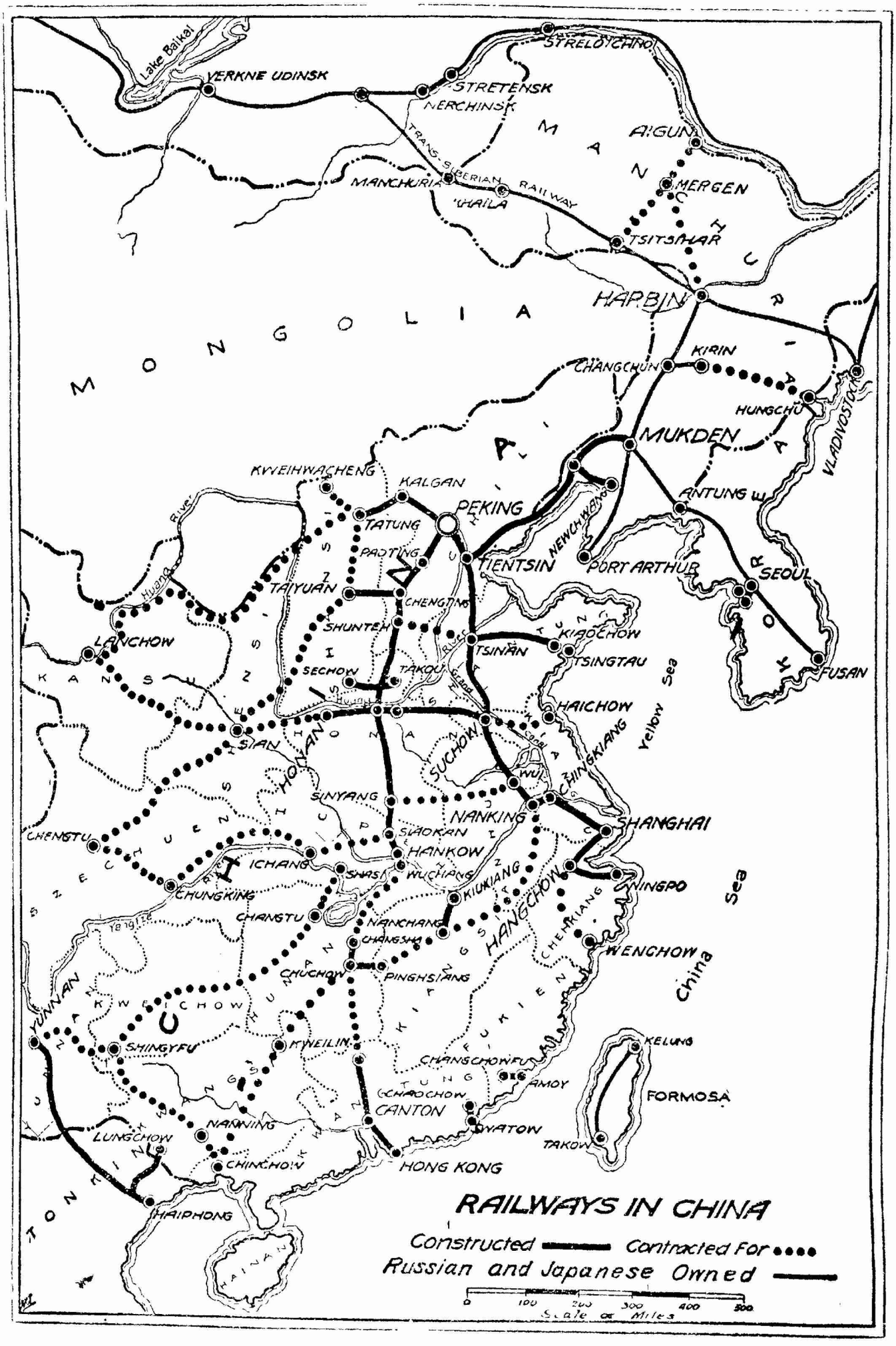
W. R. Grace & Company has leased 3,000 square feet of floor space on the fifth and ground floors of the new Ezra Building on Nanking Road, which will be opened on January 1. Temporary quarters have been secured at 18 Nanking Road, where the company will start business immediately.

Walter A. Adams, Shipping Vice-Consul at the United States Consulate, is planning to depart next month for Batavia, Java, where he will join the American Consulate there. James W. Bennet has arrived here to enter the shipping department in Shanghai. It is learned here that the United States is to establish another consulate in Java at Sourabaya owing to the increase in trade with the Dutch East Indies. Mr. Campbell is now on his way from the States to take charge.

China's Foreign Trade Analyzed

By Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai

Articles		Amount U. S. Currency	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS			
Cigarettes	thousands	6,686,228	Great Britain, 49; United States, 25; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 9; others, 5.
	value	$21,620,808	
Cotton: Raw	pounds	55,261,066	India, 71; Japan, 11; United States, 7½; Honkong, 10; others, ½.
	value	$7,785,236	
Cotton: Yarn	pounds	326,329,866	Japan, 50; Hongkong, 25; India, 21; others, 4.
	value	$50,672,225	
Electrical material	value	$2,955,964	Japan, 41; Great Britain, 20; U. S., 17; Hongkong, 9½; Canada, 2½; others, 10.
Galvanized sheets (101,509)	tons	6,767	United States, 39; Great Britain, 38; Japan, 13; Hongkong, 8; others, 2.
	value	$1,018,376	
Iron and mild-steel bars	tons	25,778	Japan, 29; United States, 28; Great Britain, 18; Hongkong, 12; Russia, 12; others, 1.
	value	$1,936,341	
Kerosene	gallons	147,756,098	United States, 57; Hongkong, 27; Straits Settlements, etc., 5; Japan, 4½; Dutch Indies, 3; others, 3½.
	value	$26,404,257	
Leather	pounds	15,611,600	Hongkong, 67½; Japan, 27; United States, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$6,606,148	
Lumber (softwood)	square feet	224,404,051	Japan, 82; United States, 11½; Russia, 5; others, 1½.
	value	$5,894,657	
Nails and rivets	tons	22,184	United States, 47; Japan, 19; Hongkong, 21; Great Britain, 6; Canada, 2; others, 5.
	value	$2,322,587	
Paints and paint oil	pounds	16,409,200	Great Britain, 41; Japan, 18; Hongkong, 17; United States, 15; others, 9.
	value	$1,267,496	
Paper, including cardboard	value	$8,018,007	Japan, 40; Sweden, 13½; Norway, 11½; Hongkong, 7; Great Britain, 10; United States, 13; others, 5.
Piece goods: Drills	pieces	1,143,372	Japan, 88; United States, 9; others, 3.
	value	$3,009,469	
Piece goods: Jeans	pieces	1,437,894	Japan, 86; Great Britain, 12; others, 2.
	value	$3,889,378	
Piece goods: Sheetings, gray	pieces	2,447,318	Japan, 76; United States, 17; Great Britain, 4; others, 3.
	value	$7,078,599	
Piece goods: Shirtings—gray	pieces	2,326,584	Great Britain, 53; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 15; others, 2.
	value	$6,369,076	
Piece goods: Shirting—white	pieces	3,678,356	Great Britain, 75; Hongkong, 16; Japan, 8; others, 1.
	value	$12,213,896	
Railway materials and sleepers	value	3,266,159	Japan, 48½; United States, 25½; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 3; others, 7½.
Sheets and plates (348,337)	tons	29,889	Great Britain, 38; Japan, 28; United States, 18; Russia, 11; others, 5.
	value	$1,874,799	
Tinned plates	tons	25,664	United States, 42; Great Britain, 30; Hongkong, 18; Straits Settlements, 4; others, 6.
	value	$2,994,658	
Tobacco, leaf	pounds	19,790,533	United States, 62½; Hongkong, 21½; Russia, 6; Japan, 8; others, 2.
	value	$2,737,580	
Vehicles: Locomotives, and tenders	value	$11,898,578	Russia, 91; United States, 8; others, 1.
Vehicles: Motor cars	value	$596,183	United States, 66; Great Britain, 11½; Japan, 7; Canada, 13; others, 2½.
Wax, paraffin	pounds	25,632,133	United States, 35; Hongkong, 27; Dutch Indies, 13; British India, 10½; Japan, 9; others, 5½.
	value	$1,665,166	
EXPORTS			
Antimony: Crude	tons	13,197	Japan, 74; United States, 12; Great Britain, 7; others, 7.
	value	$4,068,078	
Antimony: Regulus	tons	11,544	United States, 60; Japan, 25; Hongkong, 9; others, 6.
	value	$5,725,328	
Beans	tons	586,166	Japan, 19; Russia, 50; Great Britain, 5, Denmark, 11; Dutch Indies, 6; others, 9.
	value	$14,562,363	
Bristles	pounds	8,371,600	Great Britain, 31; United States, 23; Japan, 21; Hongkong, 14; France, 9; others, 2.
	value	$4,583,994	
Copper ingots and slabs	tons	37,154	All but a very small quantity to Japan.
	value	$7,509,932	
Cotton, raw	pounds	113,471,600	Japan, 80; United States, 14½; Great Britain, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,157,536	
Egg albumen and yolk	pounds	38,446,133	Great Britain, 57½; United States, 25; France, 9; Japan, 5; others, 3½.
	value	$6,379,899	
Iron, pig	tons	159,475	Japan, 94; United States, 2; Canada, 2; others, 4.
	value	$4,286,431	
Meats, fresh and frozen	pounds	40,761,867	Great Britain, 38; Philippine Islands, 4; Russia, 58.
	value	$2,137,518	
Oil: Bean	pounds	208,752,000	Japan, 37; United States, 23; Great Britain, 20; Sweden, 10; Russia, 6; others, 4.
	value	$9,801,412	
Oil: Wood	pounds	68,689,733	United States, 78; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 5; others, 5.
	value	$4,565,108	
Silk, raw: Re-reeled	pounds	1,820,000	United States, 67; France, 18; Great Britain, 12; others, 3.
	value	$7,506,061	
Silk, raw: Steam filature	pounds	8,775,067	Hongkong, 54; United States, 22½; France, 21; Russia, 2; others, ½.
	value	$44,538,143	
Silk pongees	pounds	3,235,467	Hongkong, 20½; Great Britain, 18½; U. S., 16½; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 15; India, 8; Canada, 5½; France, 7½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 3½; others, 5.
	value	$5,809,181	
Skins and hides: Cow and buffalo	pounds	62,061,467	United States, 36; Japan, 29; Hongkong, 18; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 3½; France, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,563,745	
Skins, and hides: Goat, untanned	number	9,888,271	United States, 70; Japan, 21½; France, 7; others, 1½.
	value	$4,527,524	
Straw braid	pounds	7,610,667	Japan, 43½; Great Britain, 24½; United States, 8; Italy 2; France, 20; others, 1½.
	value	$2,603,575	
Tallow, vegetable	pounds	40,800,400	Great Britain, 41; Italy, 26; United States, 11; Japan, 7; France, 8½; others, 6½.
	value	$2,494,587	
Tea: Black	pounds	86,430,400	Russia, 54½; Hongkong, 15; United States, 12; Great Britain, 11; India, 3; France, 2; others, 2½.
	value	$15,713,672	
Tea: Green	pounds	39,830,400	United States, 22; Russia, 43; Great Britain, 16; India, 3½; France, 6½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 4; others, 5.
	value	$11,787,791	
Tin in slabs	tons	8,406	Practically all to Hongkong.
	value	$7,157,421	
Wool, sheep's	pounds	44,604,800	United States, 74; Japan, 25; others, 1.
	value	$8,861,701	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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Masaichi Midoro, correspondent in Shanghai for the Tokio and Osaka *Asahi*, whose picture appeared in last week's issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW, has been transferred to Osaka.

Charles H. Blake, former manager of the Standard Oil Company in China, who has been in America for several months, returned to Shanghai last week. On the way across Mr. Blake became ill of influenza and has been confined to his home since his arrival.

B. S. Fenn, of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from America and who was formerly Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Foochow, will speak at the American Song Service Sunday, October 27, in the Palace Hotel Assembly room, Shanghai, at 5 p. m. There will be special music.

The offices of the American Express Company which were formerly at No. 10 The Bund have been removed to No. 8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, the offices which were formerly occupied by the Wells, Fargo Express Company, the foreign business which has been taken over by the American Express Co. by reason of the consolidation of all express companies by order of the American government.

It has been announced that the *New East*, a magazine started in 1917 by British interests, will not be published after the December number owing to lack of financial support. However it has been reported that it will be replaced by a large magazine representing Japanese and American interests which will not neglect the British allies in the Far East. The new magazine is to be promoted by Benjamin Fleisher, now proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser* at Tokio, in addition to a number of bankers.

John Kavanaugh, acting United States Marshal, died in Manila on Monday, October 21, from chronic nephritis. A cable was received here previous to the announcement of his death of his serious illness in the hospital at Manila. Mr. Kavanaugh was acting U. S. Marshal upon the death of Mr. McRae, and upon the appointment of N. E. Lurton to the position, Mr. Kavanaugh became Deputy Marshal-at-large for China.

According to a despatch in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, a committee of Rabbis who are opposed to the formation of a Zionist State in Palestine has been formed. Rabbi Samuel Schulman of New York, who is head of the organization, in connection with the new movement said: "Our destiny is not to become a little Oriental people in Palestine, it is rather to persist in the world as Israel, priest of God; to witness as God's congregation in the whole world, and therefore to be part of every nation, abdicating political nationality as a thing too little."

At the business meeting of the American University Club of China held on October 23 (referred to elsewhere in this issue), a proposal to increase the annual dues from Mex. $2 to $5 a year was defeated. The vote was 28 to 26, the opposition to the increase in fees coming from the missionary members of the club. The Chinese members of the club who have opposed an increase in dues in the past are now in favor, owing to the possibility for increasing the usefulness of the organization. The proposal to increase the dues was chiefly for the purpose of increasing and improving the monthly journal of the club and also for the purpose of conducting a publicity campaign in America, all of which was designed to be of special benefit to American educational efforts in China.

The annual meeting of the American Red Cross Society was held at the Palace Hotel on October 24, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott presiding. Reports of all officers and heads of committees were read and the new bye-laws which would permit an executive committee of any number, were adopted and the following were elected members of the executive committee: H. H. Arnold, Thomas F. Cobbs, J. W. Carney, J. Harold Dollar, W. S. Fleming, J. W. Gallagher, J. J. Keegan, E. Kempffer, Frank J. Raven, W. C. Sprague, C. L. Seitz, J. C. Shengle, Thomas Thompson, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Dr. W. T. Findley, Dr. J. C. McCracken, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott; Mesdames H. H. Arnold, P. L. Bryant, James B. Davies, J. D. Gaines, R. H. Gregory, Barnes Moss, William Morriss, H. R. Wilde, Blake, Tucker, Thomas Sammons, Charles S. Lobingier and Miss Ellen Jansen. The executive committee will elect the officers of the chapter.

Earthquake Shocks Near Swatow, China

Since the earthquake at Swatow on February 13 this year, there have been frequent seismic disturbances in that section. Godfrey St. Maur Stocker, of Swatow, who has made an extensive investigation of the matter since the disturbance in February, has discovered that the center of the trouble is at the Lamock Islands just off shore from Swatow. At this place the shocks still occur daily and are of sufficient intensity to kill fish. The more serious shocks are, according to Mr. Stocker, similar to those caused by heavy gun fire. First there is a heavy jolt accompanied by a muffled roar and then a continued rumbling. In the disturbances in February all of the dwellings on

High Lamock Island were razed to the ground and the lenses on the lighthouse were damaged. At the same time three towns on Namva Island were destroyed and Swatow, Chow Chow-fu, Kityang and other towns in the vicinity suffered severely. A record of the disturbances during the month of September follows:

Sept. 17, Frequent rumblings and vibrations, throughout day and night.
" 18, Major tremor at 11.30. p. m. consisting of loud report followed by long rumbling. Minor tremors and vibrations all day.
" 19, Three minor tremors during day. Major tremor at 8.15 p. m.
" 20, Three minor tremors, accompanied by vibrations.
" 21, Major tremor at 11.15 p. m., causing boulders to fall.
" 22, Major tremor at 12.45 p. m. (unusually heavy). Frequent minor tremors with rumblings and vibrations.
" 23, Major tremor at 9.15 a. m.
" 24, Loud rumblings and vibrations at 9.45 a. m. culminating at 10 a. m. in three heavy shocks or jolts. Pronounced rumblings and vibrations at 7.15 p. m. and at 11 p. m.
" 25, Major tremor at 10 a. m. (unusually heavy), followed by many minor tremors and rumblings.
" 26, Frequent minor tremors during day, with rumblings, culminating in major tremor with report at 10 p.m.
" 27, Major tremor at 4 a. m. Minor tremors during day.

With the American Red Cross in France

BY ETHEL MACMURRAY

Miss Ethel MacMurray, the author of the following impressions of Paris and France in war time, is now in China for the purpose of giving her American and Allied sisters in China the benefit of her experiences. Miss MacMurray is a sister of Mr. John A. MacMurray, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the American legation at Peking. She is accompanied on her trip in China by her mother. Miss MacMurray was one of the first of American women to go to France for the Red Cross and she comes to China fresh from those duties as a representative of the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

WHEN it became known last fall that the American Red Cross wanted a limited number of American women to go to France, volunteers for specialized work, many women rejoiced that the chance had come to do their part in the Great War. Hundreds applied, and the work of sorting must have been tremendous. The limitations and requirements were strict and included perfect health, a working knowledge of French, no relationship even the most distant with our enemies, and having taken various useful Red Cross courses; all these to be backed by a formidable array of letters. Those accepted were notified where to apply for passports, where to put their uniforms, and that by applying to such a steamship office, they could get the passage reserved at a small Red Cross discount. Of course we all knew what we had gone in for—the Red Cross made sure of that—so there were no timid souls among the unit of workers who presently found themselves aboard the French liner, *Chicago*, steaming towards France. The submarines were rather active just then, and the most scrupulous observance was exacted of the rules which kept every porthole closely shuttered from sunset to dawn, and prevented the striking of matches or smoking on deck after dark. Attendance at boat drill in our life preservers was so comic when people appeared in their "Safe, Warm and Dry" suits, looking like huge ungainly albatrosses that it lost much of its impressiveness. Later we brought down the house by using these suits in a little play when the Gryphon and Mock Turtle dragged Alice through an impromptu Wonderland. Surely there were never queerer guides than these. From the time we landed the French people welcomed us, appreciating that our uniforms stood for something very real even if it was still a little vague to them. Those who knew Paris were thrilled by the romance of the dark streets through which the waiting ambulances drove us. Only at the intersections of streets was there any light, for Paris had too many visits from Zeppelins to advertise her thoroughfares. In the days before the war Paris was as easy of access as Shanghai; now living there implies that you have wound up a lot of necessary tape. They do not wish to harbor spies. Shortly after you arrive the manager of the hotel gives you a letter stating that you are resident in his house. This with four duplicate photographs and your passport you must take in person to the police office of your *arrondisement*. Here your family history is again taken, checked up with your passport, and inscribed in triplicate. Each copy has a

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Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

signed photograph attached, and with several new papers you now go to the prefecture of police near Notre Dame where you wait your turn to be questioned and once more tell the ages and birthplaces of your ancestors unto the third and fourth generation. Give them four more photographs and most of your painfully collected papers in exchange for little slips for the provost marshal of your own country, which states that you have complied with the municipal regulations and that if he has no objections, you have permission to reside in Paris. These papers should always be carried with you, though you may not have to show them. Later the Red Cross issues still another paper giving your reason for wishing to remain. Should you change your residence you must report promptly at the police headquarters of your new district. These preliminaries take time, as distances are great, taxis scarce, trams infrequent, and there is always a walk to the nearest subway. We had to come to work, and were eager to be at it, so reported as soon as possible for the making of surgical dressings. And we worked hard for our hours began early and lasted long after the winter sun had set. Beside us sat French and Belgian refugee women, and the huge piles of finished dressings that passed through our hands were sent to many hospitals.

I shall never forget my first air raid. We were at dinner when I heard the first bugle call, far off and very faint but quite unmistakable in its warning. A moment of tense silence, then again it sounded, nearer this time, all the lights went out. My friend was a Paris American, and I heard her voice quiet, yet thrilled, asking what I wanted to do. Would I go to the cellars, as we were advised to do, sit where we were, or go out on the streets? I never liked the idea of waiting like a rat in the cellar so chose the foolhardy alternative. We went to the Banks of the Seine, near the Place de la Concorde, and seated on the balustrade watched the search lights pencilling the sky, the flash of signal lights, and the gleam now and then of moonlight on the wings of the avions. Presently one fell, seeming like a great wounded bird and it was hard to realize there were men inside, so vital did the airplane itself seem. The rumble and crash of exploding bombs and the rattle of anti-aircraft guns was continuous. They did some material damage to streets and private houses that night, and killed several women and children. Then came the "broloh"—a joyous little tune played by trumpets on the same fire engines which had given the alarm—but now singing gaily that danger was past. The queer freaks bombs play was evidenced by the slicing off of the fronts of three storeys of a well built house, hurling huge blocks of stone for many feet—and not even cracking the window glass on the floor below. Yet in a nearby street a bomb buried itself in the pavement—and shattered every window within two blocks. Wise friends reprimanded me later for rashly going out, pointing to the fact that we were in more danger from the flying bits of shell from our own guns, which must of course come down, than from the German airplanes.

Being part of the life of Paris, sharing its alarms, and waiting for our train while the sun came up behind historic buildings across the Seine, gave me a love for the city I had never thought possible in the old tourist days of bright lights and gay cafes, so I was loath to leave it and my friends even for the more interesting canteen work to which I was soon ordered. This was at Epernay, a railway junction near Reims and Chateau Thierry. Many men caked with mud and weary with tense hours in the trenches, stopped here on their way to rest billets. Often they were going forward, perhaps after a brief leave, and our work was to give them clean hot food at a nominal price, and to show while doing it a friendly interest. Often when a man finished his supper he would come back to our window counters to thank us, and would stay to talk of his wife and kiddies on his little farm in another part of his beloved France. Some of the fiercest attacking troops were held in that region until needed for special work, and we marvelled no more at their splendid courage than at their courtesy to us. Many times have men said to me, "America must love France, Mademoiselle, or her women would not have come to help us." And that in itself was a real reward for our long hours of unaccustomed work, and made every Red Cross canteen worker proud that she had seized the chance to do her bit.

Mrs. Eddy Tells Americans About Chinese Women

Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy, National Y.W.C.A. secretary, after a year spent in China has just reached her home in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Eddy is a sister-in-law of Sherwood Eddy, formerly Asiatic Y. M. C. A. secretary in East India, who is now in France. While visiting her parents in Kansas City Mrs. Eddy told of some of her experiences in China in addition to telling the women at home about their sisters here. A striking story was related of the Chinese woman who committed suicide over 50 years ago and who was prominent in both financial and literary circles of Hangchow, China. The Chinese woman came in contact with Western ideas of education and literature and wanted her sister women to have an opportunity to acquire knowledge and training in the more advanced Western ideas. The woman approached certain wealthy men in the town for promises of financial support for a proposed college for girls. The college was to be founded along American ideas. However, when the time came for the compensation the men refused to pay and the woman in her keen disappointment committed suicide, which caused the men to redeem their promises and the college was founded. "To-day the Girls' College of Hangchow," said Mrs. Eddy, "is one of the greatest factors in the emancipation of the Chinese woman. In Shanghai, where I was stationed for some time, Red Cross signs were in evidence. The Chinese women, especially those of the upper and leisure classes, took active interest in Red Cross work. The chapter was organized by an English woman. They met regularly and worked on bandages. They have the slenderest hands and fingers in the world, have been skilled ivory carvers for centuries, and are applying this inherited skill to the cutting and sewing of the bandages, which they make with astonishing neatness and rapidity. However, even those who are interested in the war can scarcely understand our idealism, which caused us to enter the conflict from a purely unselfish motive. The majority of the Chinese still think that perhaps we have some hidden ulterior purpose in mind. This does not make them dislike the Americans, to whom they are very friendly. They are becoming more and more open to our educational ideas because, perhaps, China and the United States are both republics. The republic is more theory than fact. While women have been given the vote, very few, if

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any, avail themselves of the little-understood privilege. No real elections have ever been held. The armies of Northern and Southern China are constantly fighting the Peking government. The most powerful leader of the Northern army was recently a brigand. He has drawn hundreds from his brigand bands into the army, and so the people of even the friendly party are afraid of that force."

Women and Events

Mrs. Roland S. Morris, wife of the American Ambassador to Japan, returned to Yokohama on October 12 per s. s. *Ecuador*.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, Congresswoman from Montana, seeking nomination on the Republican ticket for United States Senator, received 12,128 votes. The returns on August 29 showed that in the State-wide primary Dr. Landstrum polled 15,249 votes.

A monument in Paris in honor of the women of the United States is to be erected by the French women, according to word received by the American Red Cross at Washington on September 12. The committee having in charge the work are Mme. Joffre, the wife of Marshal Joffre, the Duchess d'Uzes and the presidents of the three Red Cross societies in Paris.

According to the *Official Bulletin*, variety in styles, colors, shapes, weights and trimmings of fur and felt hats for the civilian trade for the spring season 1919 will be restricted and curtailed under a program accepted by the manufacturers through their war service committee, after conference with the felt section of the textile division of the War Industries Board.

M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

China and the Peace Conference

Peking Correspondence "North-China Daily News"

Chinese circles appear to take it for granted that Lu Cheng-hsiang will represent China at the peace conference next year, while no thought apparently is bestowed upon the question whether China is entitled to a voice in world affairs. President Wilson has given China a plain intimation that it is time to cease internal strife, so that she may be able to take her place in the council of nations, and if rival factions were to unite, as President Wilson suggests, China would have some claim to participate. But with a military *regime* that in nowise represents the nation, with no central authority, with the Tuchuns everywhere dictating their will, with the people of China having no voice either in domestic or foreign affairs, with the obvious duty of incarcerating the German enemies in China shirked from month to month and year to year while intriguers such as Von Hannekin are allowed full scope for activities, what right has China now to be given a voice in the settlement of European affairs?

Furthermore it is by no means certain that the European peace council will deal with the Far East, where the special interests of China and Japan cannot be denied. No Far Eastern Power, however, has taken part in the fighting in Europe, and there is none but a theoretical reason why they should be represented in the European council.

In order to simplify their enormous task may not the European Powers first place Europe on a firm basis and then turn their attention to the Far East, where there is nothing of vital interest to Europe and America beyond the reopening of the door that has been stealthily shut during the war and the adjustment of certain matters between Russia, Japan and China? But if Far Eastern questions be jumbled up among the mass of European matter that will have to be decided or regulated by the peace council (which will include the representatives of Powers not conversant with or interested in the Far East) the task will be almost interminable. Indeed there does not appear to be any reason why the two, Europe and the Far East, should not be dealt with simultaneously, countries like Great Britain, America, France and Russia being represented on both councils.

The "Concession" Problem Again

From the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

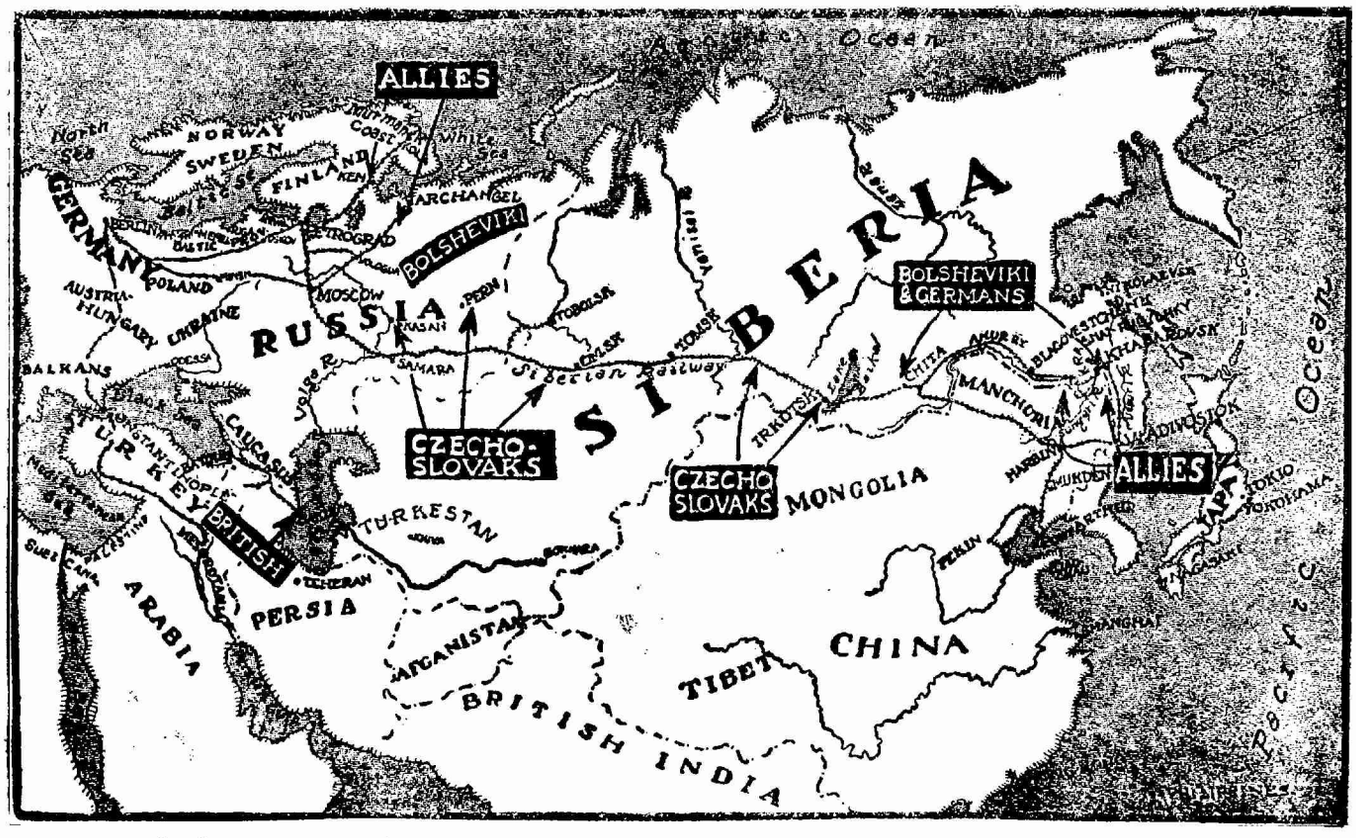
Some time ago the Ministry of Communications entered into an arrangement with a certain American firm (Seims, Carey & Co.?) for the construction of a railway between Hangchow and Wenchow, in the province of Chekiang. Concerning this proposed line it is stated that the British Minister has made several representations to the Waichiao Pu to the effect that as this line is intended to run close to the Shanghai-Hangchow railway it should be considered a branch line of the latter railway and British capital should be employed for its construction. The day before yesterday the Ministry of Communications addressed a note to the Waichiao Pu refuting the claim of the British Minister. The note reads as follows: "The Hangchow-Wenchow line is at a distance of several hundred *li* from the Shanghai-Hangchow railway and must be considered as a main line by itself, and not a branch line of the Shanghai-Hangchow railway. Moreover, regarding the construction of the said line the Ministry of Communications maintains that it has the right to exercise full powers and that any foreign interference regarding the matter is unjustified. It is therefore requested that you will be good enough to inform the British Minister that his claim that there is connection between these two lines cannot be admitted." It is understood that the Waichiao Pu has already communicated with the British Minister to this effect.

"Germany is Sincere?"

From the "Japan Advertiser" (Tokio)

"Germany is sincere for peace, there being absolutely no trickery in her peace proposal, and it is President Wilson's duty to exert himself for the cause of peace, in appreciation of the sincerity thus expressed by Germany," declared Dr. Tokuzo Fukuda of the Keio University, Tokio, in interviews published by the *Chuwo* and *Kokumin*. Dr. Fukuda is regarded as one of the leading Japanese authorities on political economy. He was educated in Germany and lived there many years. "Germany has already begun the withdrawal of her forces from the western fronts, in accordance with America's demand," said Dr. Fukuda. "The next step Germany will take is the abdication of the Kaiser, also in accordance with the American counter-proposal. Most of the Japanese people think that the Kaiser is an incarnation of German Imperialism, but the view is fundamentally mistaken. German Imperialism is a product of the pan-Germanism of the German nation at large, not that of the Kaiser himself. Therefore, the German people harbor no such antipathy toward their ruler as many people suppose. On the contrary, the more the Allied nations reprobate the Kaiser the greater the attachment of the German people toward their ruler."

The Siberian Front



A glance at the above map which is reproduced from the New York "Evening Post" of September 7 will show how the Siberian problem has automatically forced the adoption of a definite Allied Policy for the entire Far East.

"Recognition" for the Czecho-Slovaks

From the "Public Ledger," (Philadelphia) U. S. A.

The American government has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, and it also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a *de facto* belligerent government. This gives the Czecho-Slovak armies in the field belligerent rights—a very important step. Until this was done, the Austrian authorities could—so far as we were concerned—legitimately shoot as traitors any Czecho-Slovak soldiers whom they chanced to capture. They would have no more right to bear arms against Austria than the Irish would to bear arms against Britain. But now they are recognized by the American government as belligerents; and we are bound to treat any such summary shooting of them as a violation of the laws of war.

It will be noted that the American "recognition" says nothing of the creation of any independent Czecho-Slovak State. The British "recognition"—which came about the middle of August—styled the Czecho-Slovaks an Allied nation; while the French "recognition," which was still earlier, said that "the French government considers it just and necessary to proclaim the right of your nation (the Czecho-Slovak) to independence." It may be that this is merely the difference between a European and an American view of a European territorial question. But the fact remains that we do not seem to be committed to the creation of a Czecho-Slovak nation as are our Allies. Still, we do speak of "the Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms" and "having placed organized armies in the field." This would seem to point to a Czecho-Slovak people behind the armies and to mean that we recognize the belligerency of that "people" and not merely of their armies. It is a complicated subject which will doubtless be further elucidated.

The interesting aspect of this phase of the matter is, of course, that the moment we are committed to the "recognition" of an independent Czecho-Slovak nation we are committed to the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A free Czecho-Slovakia is by no means an impossibility. It could be linked up with a free and complete Poland and so gain access to the sea—a vicarious "coast of Bohemia." It could be protected by a great Slav alliance, including the Serbs and the Jugoslavs and leaning primarily on a restored Russia. It would thus constitute the most formidable possible barrier against the menace of Mitteleuropa.

The Czecho-Slovak Government

The Czecho-Slovak government has just been constituted in Paris under the presidency of M. Manarykai, assisted by M. Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Stefanik, Minister of War. It is appointing diplomatic representatives to the Allied nations in Paris, London, Rome and Washington as well as in Russia. M. Benes having officially notified M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter, after acknowledging the sincere respect felt for the Czech nation and army, expressed his deep satisfaction in recognizing, in the name of the Republican government, the National Government of the Czecho-Slovak States.

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New American Companies Announce Policies

TWO meetings of unusual importance to the American, Chinese and other Allied communities in China were held during the past week. On Thursday evening, October 24, the American Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Columbia Country Club in honor of W. C. Lane and Ralph Dawson, of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Stewart P. Elliott, of W. R. Grace & Company. Both organizations are now opening head offices for the Orient in Shanghai. A. Stephen, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and president of the British China Association, also addressed the Chamber of Commerce meeting on behalf of the British business interests in China. On Wednesday, October 23, the American University Club of China gave a luncheon for the same gentlemen and G. Charles Hodges, a representative of the Far Eastern Bureau of New York. In addition to the foregoing entertainment and welcome to China, the Executive Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner in their honor on the evening of October 26. Both the Chamber of Commerce and University Club functions were each attended by practically 100 American business and professional men of Shanghai, as well as a number of leading business men from the British community of the port.

Mr. Elliott, who is to be the resident director of W. R. Grace & Company's interests in China, in his address before the University Club in part said:

"It would be nothing short of dire calamity if the great mercantile fleet now being created by American shipyards were turned over to foreign flags after the war. Because America had allowed certain impractical men to set the conditions under which their ships should operate, the American flag had almost disappeared from the Pacific, but to-day public opinion in the United States is fully determined on its maintenance. A few months ago it was my privilege and opportunity to visit some of the great shipyards of the Atlantic coast, some of the new ones, and some of the old ones. Probably the most spectacular shipyard in the world to-day is the Hog Island plant with only a single contract in hand to build 180 ships, almost simultaneously. The construction ships stretch along a water front of three miles. Eighty miles of steel track have been laid and are required in 846 acres of yard to take care of deliveries of material to these ships. Eighteen miles of pavement have been constructed to take care of motor and foot traffic about the yard. Six hundred miles of underground electric wiring has been put down to take care of various machinery needed about the plant. Twenty-six thousand men were working in this shipyard, most of them it seemed to me, riveting, for after all Hog Island is only an assembling plant. The parts come from the interior. The average monthly expenditure is ten million gold dollars, which compared with the Panama Canal job, which was two and one-half million dollars monthly, makes the Hog Island plant—in the vernacular—stand out as some shipyard; and this is only one yard. Some months ago it was only a river mud flat.

"The present ship program includes building in the United States until up to twenty million tons of ships will be in operation under the American flag by the end of next year. This is no boasting. It is one of the things Americans said they could do—and are doing—just as they are doing things in Europe on the western front.

"These ships are now needed for supplies for our soldiers and our Allies and they are therefore forthcoming. Along the same lines you can rest assured when our people at home fully realise what is required to protect their position in foreign trade, the support will be forthcoming also. They are only waiting for you to convince them of what is needed.

"We must drive home what is required to protect our trade abroad because 60 per cent or more of the population of the United States have never seen any ocean. I do not suppose over six or seven per cent have ever seen the Pacific Ocean, so until the importance of what oceans and the ships that sail them is brought home to the public at large we can hardly hope they will send our legislators to Congress overburdened with instructions to support foreign trade or encourage the public funds for subsidies and protective measures. It is for our nationals abroad, such as you gathered here and in other parts of the world, to drive home the message.

"It is easy to understand our friends in Japan taking advantage of our up-to-the-present national lassitude as regards Pacific commerce. Their increase in business has been only natural under a concentrated and active program of persistency, aided by national legislation and support. They always work—rather than debate.

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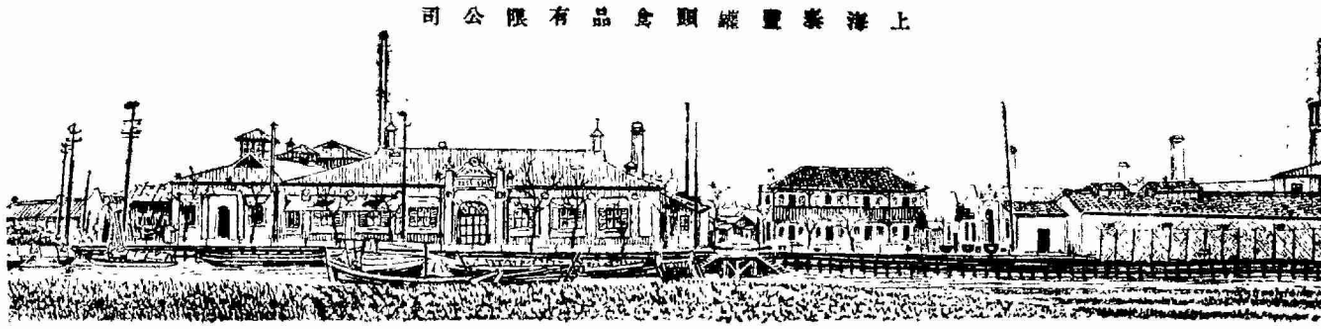

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SHANGHAI, CHINA

"Here you are as part and parcel of the combination of things that does business in and with China. Her total export and import trade may be reckoned at only Tls. 2.60 per capita. Think of the difference and what it represents as a comparison. Certainly if the comparison is to be improved we must cooperate along mutually advantageous lines rather than maintain an indiscriminate distrust of our own nationals and Allies. If we can fight together we can work together.

"The trade on the Pacific requires powerful organisation. The great volume of exchange of goods will be handled, not by 'tramps,' but by regular line traffic. The whole situation points that way. Conditions must be such as to protect the interests of the weak as well as the strong.

"Remember that the companies which fly the American flag and transport your products to and from China under that flag are your partners. We, and I mean all the American companies now operating on the Pacific, can only operate if you are successful. And I think that you will find that after the war, unless you have American shipping as a partner in your business, you will have a hard road out here in the Far East.

"To increase the American flag on the Pacific all of us must be determined on cooperation. This combination should be able to rivet American interests. Need I emphasise a human spirit of cooperation which now animates the Allied world, and not with the hatred breeding methods of German commerce? The spirit of cooperation must prevail here as elsewhere. There is room for us all out here. The more trade China does in the aggregate the larger will be individual participation, and the more we cooperate the bigger the trade will be. You know the tower of Babel was a failure because the builders could not agree on a language. I hope there will be no misunderstanding about our language or our cooperation in regard to the American flag on the Pacific."

That three 36,000-ton ships for trans-Pacific trade are now, or shortly will be, under process of construction by the New York Ship Building Co., connected with W. R. Grace & Co., was an announcement made by Mr. Elliott. The designs for these ships were being discussed by the directors when last he was in Camden, but the only point of discussion was over certain measurements of breadth to the ships.

G. Charles Hodges, a representative of the Far Eastern Bureau of New York who is now on a tour of investigation in China, spoke at the same meeting on the subject of "Anglo-American Cooperation in China."

The war as an illustration of what Anglo-American cooperation can do and is doing was taken by Mr. Hodges in pointing out the advantages and necessity for trade unison in the Far East in the future.

"The real test is coming when the peace is signed," he said: "That test will be made out here in the Far East. Anglo-American cooperation is vital for three reasons: (1) Our world-position makes this unity of purposes an essential condition for a lasting peace; (2) we have mutual aims whose realisation is only to be had in common; (3) economically we need each other. The United

States has no sympathy for an economic program overwhelmingly political in ends. We disavow any intent to make our trade a weapon of political aggrandisement. Any statesman should see that 1914 put that behind. America cannot associate herself in undertakings inspired by a statecraft conceived in the spirit of the old diplomacy. It is because of this—the fact that Great Britain has come steadily to set her face against this weltpolitik too—that America and England are to-day able to join hands.

"I venture two predictions: America's full development in the Far East—and China's possibilities alone are greater than anywhere else in the world—cannot take place without a close working agreement with Great Britain of the most intimate sort. Secondly, this accord must exist between the United States aims and Britain's purposes unless we stand ready to see all the gains go to some third Power. Our common future on the Pacific demands a broad view of the situation—willingness to forego the petty things which seem to complicate the situation when viewed close up continually."

Chamber of Commerce Meeting

The Chamber of Commerce meeting which was presided over by J. Harold Dollar, president, was one of the most successful ever held by the organization. The dinner opened with the reading by Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge, of President Wilson's reply to Germany, which was received with great enthusiasm. The meeting was attended by representatives of the entire American business community as well as a number of representatives of the British business community of the port. The principal address was made by William C. Lane, vice-presidenr of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who outlined in a general way the organization and plans of the Asia Banking Corporation. He was followed by A. Stephen, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ralph Dawson, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Stewart P. Elliott, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company, and S. F. Jones, Shanghai manager of the Grace China Company. Mr. Lane's address in part follows:

"You would be interested in hearing something about the Asia Banking Corporation, its purposes, its affiliations and its aspirations. It has come out here to make money if it can—it is not impelled by any philanthropic motives, though we hope to be of some service to the merchants and business men of Shanghai and they can be of great service to us, for without their cooperation we could hardly hope to be successful. It is to be an American bank, run on American methods as far as conditions here permit. I have heard comments to the effect that its capital was too small to be effective. In these times when we are used to talking and thinking in billions the sum of G. $2,500,000 does indeed look insignificant but the Asia Banking Corporation must be looked upon from the standpoint of its affiliations. Its stockholders are six banks, who are amongst the largest and most important of the United States and whose aggregate resources run into many hundreds of millions. The Asia Banking Corporation is the medium through which these banks enter this market and if I may use the phrase, it expresses them in Asia. For purposes of conservative banking its resources are practically unlimited. I expect to return to the States in a few weeks, or at the latest a few months. Our Mr. Dawson will remain for some time to come and will be in charge of the bank here. I need not bespeak for Mr. Dawson your good will for I am sure he will win that himself, for the longer you know him the better you will like him—at least, that is his record at home."

The six stockholding banks referred to by Mr. Lane are: The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of America's largest banking institutions; The Bankers' Trust Company; the new Mercantile Bank of the Americas, now actively expanding in South America; The Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the most important of Pacific coast banks, whose president, Herbert Fleishhacker, has selected the China staff of the new Asia Banking Corporation; the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon; and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Washington. The chief officers of the new corporation are the officers of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Charles H. Sabin being president of each. The directors, besides including representatives of the banks already named, include Thacher M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co. the American house of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, who represents the interests of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; Eugene W. Stetson, Albert Breton, Mr. Lane, Ralph Dawson and others.

Mr. Dawson, who is to have charge of the new bank's activities in China and is Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Co., followed Mr. Lane in discussing the future plans and purposes of the Asia Banking Corporation, which is to take a vigorous part in promoting Oriental trade after the war. The people of the Pacific coast cities of the United States see a vision of a vast trade with this part of the world and expect to see that vision realized, and the idea back of this enterprise is to foster every worthy enterprise and to assist American businesses at home to build up trade on these shores. A central bank is to be opened in Shanghai shortly, to be followed by the establishment of branches at Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin and Vladivostock.

Mr. Dollar then called upon A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, to follow Mr. Lane and suggested he might take his cue from Mr. Lane's remark about not coming here for philanthropic purposes but to make money—the Hongkong bank was a sort of authority on that sort of thing. Mr. Stephen said he hoped no false expectations had been created; he was still an amateur in the art of making money. The Hongkong bank manager spoke of the pleasure that was his in assisting the Americans to welcome to the community a new American bank: he had heard some time ago that the bank was coming and was prepared for almost anything. One story was that a Mr. Elliot, of San Francisco, was coming to establish commercial enterprises and was bringing his own bank with him, and another was that the Asia Banking Corporation had come and had brought a business organization in its pocket. He had investigated both stories and was convinced that the two has arrived separately, and the two he welcomed.

Since Mr. Stephen had been in Shanghai the number of exchange banks had increased by six or seven; there was room for more; independent banks make for business. For example, if his friend on his

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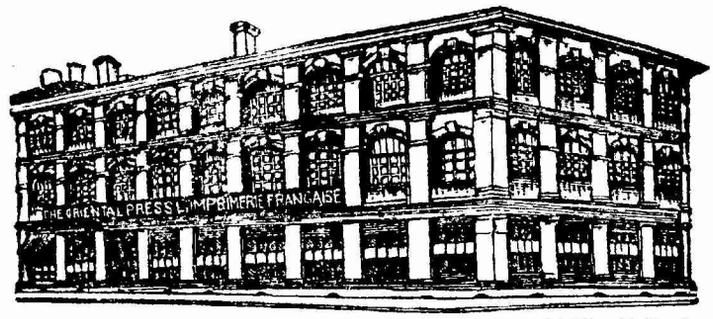

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

left (Mr. Sprague of the Standard Oil) wanted to borrow say $10,000 from the H. & S. Bank, and got it, he could borrow a like amount from his other neighbor, Mr. Gulland of the International Bank, and the same from Mr. Stewart of the Chartered Bank, that would make $30,000. Now, if the International absorbed the H. & S. and the Chartered, the Standard Oil's credit would be reduced by two-thirds and Mr. Sprague's capital of $30,000 borrowed money would be wafted to $10,000.

The new American bank, said Mr. Stephen, would be welcomed by all except the exchange brokers, and if there should be another new bank to follow it would be nothing short of a calamity for them. If there were 18 banks to call on it would be impossible for the brokers to do their duty by their constituents, and there would be sleepless nights over the thought that they might have done a sixteenth better had they not omitted to call on the eighteenth bank. Apart from this serious objection, Mr. Stephen thought the more American banks there were the better the community would be pleased.

Speaking for the British community, he would welcome a bank that had come with the strong backing of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which had been born the same year as the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the same year as himself and the first speaker, Mr. Lane. To Mr. Dawson, who would manage the new bank, Mr. Stephen extended a special welcome—like the Irish brick-layer, Mr. Dawson had all his troubles in front of him.

Mr. Dawson said that after the *expose* of banking methods made by Mr. Stephen he felt he had a long, hard road to travel and would make haste slowly. From what he had heard of exchange bank business in the East it was a combination of wizardry, black art, legerdemain and Jew luck; he knew nothing of these ingredients, but had lived some years successfully in New York where there were 1,500,000 Jews.

Stewart P. Elliott, resident manager in China for the Grace China Company, said it was hard on an ordinary commercial man to follow bankers whom he had to rely on and who might some time be up against him, but from what Mr. Stephen said the whole banking position was as clear as ground glass. The Grace Company had come to China to stay and he hoped to be accepted as one of the community; it was a company of world-wide activity and China up to the present was the only country without direct representation. In Shanghai S. F. Jones would be the captain at the helm.

Mr. Jones in a few words thanked the Chamber of Commerce for the welcome that had been extended to his company.

Chinese Bankers Form Association

The Chinese Bankers' Association of Shanghai composed of the following financial institutions formally opened their new quarters at Nos. 3 and 4 Hongkong Road on October 19: Bank of China, Bank of Communications, National Commercial Bank Ltd., Ningpo Commercial Bank Ltd., Chekiang Commercial Bank Ltd., Young Brothers Banking Corporation, Chung Hua Commercial & Savings Bank, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd., Bank of Canton, Chung Foo Union Bank, Salt Industrial Bank Ltd., and the Chin Chen Bank, Ltd. The reception was attended by the leading foreign and Chinese business men and bankers of the city. The Chinese Bankers' Association of Shanghai was organized about two years ago and only includes in its organization those Chinese financial institutions that have adopted modern banking methods. The organization has a weekly magazine printed in Chinese that contains material of special interest to the members and Chinese bankers in general. The magazine was founded by Chang Kia-ngau, formerly vice-manager of the Bank of China at Shanghai, but now sub-manager and managing director of the Bank of China at Peking. Several articles on financial questions pertaining to China by Mr. Chang have appeared in MILLARD'S REVIEW. Although the Chinese bank is probably the oldest financial institution in the world, it is only within recent years that an attempt has been made to modernize the banks in accordance with American and European practice. The tendency toward modernization is more pronounced in Shanghai than at other points in China owing to the closer contact here with the large foreign banks. There are several Chinese banks in Shanghai that are operated entirely upon well-established American banking principles with savings departments, safe-deposit vaults, etc. It is the purpose of the Chinese Bankers' Association to construct within a few years a modern clearing house building on the site of their present headquarters on Hongkong Road.

Commercial and Financial Notes

During the fiscal year July 31, the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, turned out 700,000 complete cars and it was understood that the company had unfilled orders on its book on July 30 and July 31 for 110,607 cars.

According to a Tokio despatch of October 17, the Japanese Foreign Office has decided to open thirty-three new Consulates during the coming year. They will be established chiefly in the South Seas and Siberia.

The *Financier* of London, in its issue of August 22, in referring to the silver situation said: "Over here (in England) we are completely dominated by the United States, that being the only quarter from which we received shipments of the white metal, for such quantity as Australia exports goes straight to India."

Tong Wen College, the Japanese commercial school in Shanghai, has received additional support from the Japanese government and is planning to construct several new buildings for the coming year. The purpose of the school is to train Japanese for business and political positions in China. They are given special courses in the Chinese language and economics with special attention to business in China. The students are all brought to Shanghai from Japan and after they have finished their work are given positions with Japanese firms in China.

In France, where there is a daily consumption for snails, the daily consumption in Paris alone reached 50 tons before the war. As many as 500,000 "first quality" snails, the price of which in normal times averages about G. $2.00 a thousand, can be reared on an acre of land. The snail farms yield a good profit. Snails need only to be fed once a day, the better time

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	P.M.R.	..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
Nanking ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.19	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.35*	*17.23*	*18.2c*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..	Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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for feeding being in the evening. In damp weather, especially after rain, a bed of 100,000 snails will soon destroy a barrow-load of cabbages. They are fed only on green stuffs.

The Guaranty Trust Company of Tokio, an organization representing American, Japanese and Chinese interests, has been formed. The company has a capital of Yen 20,000,000 and is to promote the interests of Japan, China and America. Benjamin Fleisher, formerly one of the proprietors of the *China Press* and now editor and proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, is Councillor of the company, and D. L. Blake will also have an official position on the board of the new organization.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Limited, was held on October 22, Hugo Reiss presiding. The chairman in his remarks to the shareholders stated that to their knowledge the past year had been a difficult one for all rubber companies, owing to the high rise in silver combined with the low price of rubber prevailing throughout the year. The net profit of the company for the year amount to Tls. 22,824.71, which shows a decrease over the previous year. The Sungei Duri Estate has been particularly free from diseases and pests. The crops from both estates for the year amounted to 260,816 pounds, being slightly over 22,000 pounds above estimates.

The shareholders of the See Kee Rubber Estates held their eighth annual general meeting on October 21. H. O. White was in the chair. The chairman in discussing the report and statement of accounts said that the directors regret that the results of the past year do not compare favorably with the preceding years, which was due to the downward course in prices of rubber. The gross price realized for the rubber was 18.11 pence per pound for all grades, against 30.38 pence for the preceding year, the production for the year also falling short of the estimate by 13,422 pounds, a fact which was due to hard wintering and a shortage of tappers. After discussing the balance sheet the chairman announced that he would have to address the shareholders at an extraordinary meeting called to consider the reconstruction of the company. The extraordinary session was devoted to reconstructing the company by the voluntary liquidation of the present company and the immediate formation of a new company to purchase and take over the business of the old company with its assets and liabilities as a going concern as from July 1 last. Mr. White, the chairman, proposed and Mr. Rutherford seconded the three resolutions pertaining to this business, which were passed unanimously.

New Books and Publications

World Federation

League of Nations, by Theodore Marburg. New York: The Macmillan Co. U. S. 50 cents.

This little book, " a chapter in the history of the movement " to establish a League to Enforce Peace, by one of the earliest and most untiring of its sponsors, is a concise presentation of the fundamental principles and certain of the outstanding prospective provisions of an organization to which since its inception in 1910 some of the leading men of Europe and America have publicly committed themselves, as well as a sketch of the development of the project. Mr. Marburg is one of a group of men who have had under consideration some of the specific questions which the movement for international combination in restraint of war involves, and the gist of the more important suggestions made during the meetings of this group he summarizes here. His exposition covers brief discussion of the organization of the League and of the problems that confront it regarding backward nations, the guaranteeing of civil and political rights to its constituent members, and sovereignty and foreign trade. A considerable part of it is devoted to a chronicle of the evolution of the movement from its original form of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes to the organization that favors a league of the sort that to-day has been proclaimed by President Wilson as prerequisite to a just peace. As a necessary part of his sketch, Mr. Marburg has included a *resume* of the principal official or semi-official statements made in support of the plan, together with some of the criticisms and addresses against it. His survey, for which ex-President Taft has furnished an appreciatory preface, ought, by its demonstration of the favor which the project for a League to Enforce Peace has won from those peculiarly fitted to judge of its necessity and practicability, to gain adherents for organization in the community at large.

The Road to Peace

The World War and the Road to Peace, by T. B. Mcleod. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE author in the first part of the book meets the chief arguments of the pacifist and makes it quite clear that real world-peace depends entirely on the complete victory of the Allies as their cause is just and humane. The arguments used are more of a religious nature than speculation.

In the concluding part of the book the author examines briefly the different movements at work to give a lasting peace to the world after the war and he finds that neither the peace societies, nor the abolition of all frontiers, nor the League of Nations can give lasting peace to the world. He is of opinion that the only road to peace is the adoption of the life of righteousness with faith in Jesus Christ. The Great War has revolutionised the theological conceptions of the day. If the so-called God of Christians, Mahommedans and Hindoos stands for justice and mercy why did He not destroy the German militarism before the war broke out. They are creating a new god, having found the One created by Moses and Abraham obsolete, and H. G. Wells has already advertised his patent god. The author of this book, we believe, knows that it was the Christian peoples who led seven crusades and committed untold atrocities. There are many such examples in the history of Europe. We believe that humanity and not God will solve the problem of peace. Each one is welcome to cling to his pet superstitions, but the days of a personal god are over and the corner stone of the edifice of lasting peace must be laid on matters other than theological. What shall we say of the Kaiser who is so devoted to God that each sentence of his speech contains His name and yet, as the world knows, he takes pleasure in killing babes, women and the helpless and is as fond of cruelty as Tsar Ivan, who too was a highly religious man?

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

October 17, 1918; Cause No. 587; In re Last Will and Testament of Mary Lattimore, deceased; petition for distribution.

" 18, " Cause No. 695; In re application of Judah I. Ezra to perpetuate testimony; stipulation.

" 18, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company v. Carl Blomberg; defendant's brief opposing rehearing.

" 18, " Cause No. 696; In re Estate of Martin L. Tinder, deceased; petition; oath.

" 21, " Cause No. 697; In re application of Paisach Narodezky; petition to change name.

" 22, " Cause No. 661; Tapelisky et al v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; affidavit; bond.

" 23, " Cause No. 630; In re Estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased; final account; petition.

" 23, " Cause No. 698; In re Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, deceased; report of death; instrument purporting to be Will.

" 23, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 23, " Cause No. 686; In re Estate of Pedro Diaz, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 23, " Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio R. Trinidad, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 24, " Cause No. 648; In re Last Will and Testament of Theodore Moorehead, deceased; final account; petition.

" 24, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company v. Carl Blomberg; plaintiff's reply brief for rehearing.

Hearings:

October 25, 1918; Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation.

Judgments and Orders:

October 18, 1918; Cause No. 587; In re Last Will and Testament of Mary Lattimore, deceased; order barring further claims; authorizing executor's and attorneys' fees; and partial distribution.

" 22, " Cause No. 661; Tapelisky et al v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; writ of attachment.

" 23, " Cause No. 630; In re Estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased; order barring further claims; approving administrator's final account; authorizing sale of certain effects; directing distribution of assets; and discharge of administrator.

" 24, " Cause No. 648; In re Last Will and Testament of Theodore Moorehead, deceased; order barring claims; approving administrator's final account; directing distribution of assets; and discharge of administrator.

Assignments for Hearing:

October 28, 1918; Cause No. 618; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; on motion for execution.

" 29, " Cause No. 658; Hawlley v. Hawlley.

November 6, 1918; Cause No. 654; Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc.

" 11, " Cause No. 661; Tapelisky et al v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

Rules of Procedure

FOR AMERICAN COURTS IN CHINA

CONTENTS

A. INTRODUCTORY
I. ORIGIN OF THE COURTS
II. ORGANIZATION
1 The Consular Courts
2 The United States Court
a. History
b. Jurisdiction
(1) Territorial
(2) Personal
(3) Topical
(a) Supervisory
(b) Appellate
(c) Original
III. JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGISLATION.
1 "Laws of the United States"
a. Meaning of the Phrase
b. General Acts of Congress
c. Special Acts
2 Unwritten Law
3 The Rule Rule-Making Authority
B. SUBJECT MATTER

A. INTRODUCTORY

I ORIGIN

America seems to have been the first power to commission a Consul in China. The other countries do not appear to have sent theirs until after the treaty of Nanking in 1842 had opened five great ports to trade.[1] But as early as 1790 Major Samuel Shaw,[2] who had arrived at Canton in 1784 as supercargo of the ship *Empress*, was given a commission[3] as American Consul at Canton by President Washington.

But, tho having a Consul, Americans, as well as others, found it impracticable to live and conduct business under existing, native laws which were so fundamentally different from those to which they had been accustomed. The Chinese authorities, too, found it annoying and often embarrassing, to decide questions and dispose of cases involving the rights of foreigners and desired to be relieved of the whole burden.[4]

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

The solution of this common difficulty was found in the adoption by China of the system known as "Extraterritoriality" by which foreigners were accorded the same legal status as if living in their own country and the authorities of each treatymaking power were made responsible for punishing crime and administering justice among their own nationals.

There was, of course, nothing novel in the adoption of the system in China; for it had long been in vogue in other parts of the world. Indeed it appears to have been once in vogue everywhere. An eminent authority has recently said:

> "we venture to suggest, with diffidence, that the naturalness of the exterritorial privilege as explained by the author, might be more emphatically illustrated by the 'personality' of all law, as distinguished from its 'territoriality,' which prevailed throughout the vast Carlovingian empire till nearly 1,000 A. D.; i. e., instead of saying, with the author, 'that exterritoriality was 'in accordance with usage which became generally recognized with the gradual extension of commerce,' we should prefer to believe that it was in accord with a universal prior custom prevailing in the first half of the Middle Ages."[5]

For the United States this arrangement with China was effected by the treaty[6] signed at Wanghia, a suburb of Macao, on July 3, 1844, the eve of our sixty-eighth national anniversary and worthy to rank with events commemorated thereby.[7] It was drafted by Caleb Cushing,[8] afterward Attorney-General of the United States, who, some eleven years later, stated the situation as follows:

> "I entered China with the formed *general* conviction that the United States ought not to concede to any foreign state, under any circumstances, jurisdiction over the life and liberty of a citizen of the United States, unless that foreign state be of our own family of nations—in a word, a Christian state. * * *
>
> "In China, I found that Great Britain had stipulated for the absolute exemption of her subjects from the jurisdiction of the empire; while the Portuguese attained the same object through their own local jurisdiction at Macao.
>
> "I deemed it, therefore, my duty, for all the reasons assigned, to assert a similar exemption on behalf of citizens of the United States. This exemption is agreed to in terms by the letter of the treaty of Wang-Hiya. And it was fully admitted by the Chinese, in the correspondence which occurred contemporaneously with the negotiation of the treaty, on occasion of the death of Sha Aman."[9]

Article XII of the new treaty provided that

> All citizens of the United States who may commit *any crime* in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul, or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized, according to *the laws of the United States.*"[10]

And article XXV declared that

> "All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulated by the authorities of, their own government. And all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China."[11]

II ORGANIZATION

1. THE CONSULAR COURTS

The "authorities" to which this extensive responsibility was committed were primarily the

1. Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, 567.
2. A sketch of Major Shaw and an account of the voyage appears in ASIA, XVII, 13 in an article by John Ford entitled "Outward Bound."
3. Reprinted in American Journal of International Law, V, 426.
4. As early as 1687, it is recorded, a Chinese official suggested that an English offender in China be punished by his own nationals. Eames, The English in China, (London, 1909) 40.
5. John H. Wigmore, reviewing Brown's "Foreigners in Turkey," Illinois Law Review, X, 451. Cf. Hinckley, American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, 17.
6. "Its fulness of details and clear exhibition of the rights conceded by the Chinese government to foreigners dwelling within its borders, made it the leading authority in settling disputes among them until 1860." Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, 567.
7. "The treaty of Wanghia marks a transition—the end of the preparatory period and the beginning of recognized official relations between the United States and China." Latourette, Early Relations Between the United States and China, 144.
8. Curtis, The United States and Foreign Powers, (1892) 256, speaks of Cushing's selection as "most fortunate and wise."
9. Opinions of Attorneys General VII, 496, 498 (September 19, 1855).
   > "In its historical beginnings the grant of extraterritorial jurisdiction was not considered a disparagement to the sovereignty of the state that granted it. * * In the early years of Western intercourse with countries of the Far East there was less pride on the part of Oriental sovereigns in preserving their territorial jurisdiction." Hinckley, American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, 17, 18.
10. Malloy, Treaties, etc., I, 202.
11. Id. 203.

Consuls[12] and, as each Consul became thereby a Judge, the Consular Courts were thus brought into existence. For more than sixty years these, as reviewed and supervised by the Minister, were the only American Courts in China. Their jurisdiction as to subject-matter was unlimited and questions coming before them were often of the highest importance.[13]

In 1906, when the United States Court for China was created, the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts was left to be exercised

> "in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars United States money and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged cannot exceed by law one hundred dollars fine or sixty days' imprisonment or both, and shall have power to arrest, examine and discharge accused persons or commit them to the said court."[14]

There are now fifteen American Consular Courts in China and it will be seen that jurisdiction retained by them is important even if limited. Especially in the probate of wills and administration of estates they are the only courts to which a considerable section of Americans in China have occasion to resort.

2. The United States Court

a. History

As American interests in the Far East gradually expanded it became apparent that the important and far reaching judicial power which the nation had acquired there should be exercised, or at least supervised, by those trained especially for that purpose. Our Ministers and Consuls doubtless made the best of a difficult situation but they were laymen[15] as a rule and it was not to be expected that they should find themselves at home in the technical field of law.

In 1881 Secretary Blaine, in an opinion which was transmitted to Congress by President Arthur, recommended that "men of legal training should be chosen for certain judicial offices independent of the consular system and the establishment of a separate system of courts, at least in China, with an appellate court at Shanghai." Bills embodying these recommendations were introduced into Congress in 1882 and 1884 but were not acted upon. Nothing daunted the advocates of a better system continued their efforts. In March 1906 Congressman Edwin Denby, son of a former Minister to China, introduced his bill. It passed the lower House under his guidance, received the support of Senators Lodge and Spooner in the upper Chamber and became a law on June 30, 1906.

12. This was construed to include Vice-Consuls. Opinions Atty's Gen. VII, 511.

13. "Cases of great importance involving large amounts of property and, in some instances, the death penalty have been adjudicated in the consular courts. The importance of some of these cases in China and Japan led to the amendment of the powers of the courts in 1870." Jones, The Consular Service of the United States, 55.

There are several recorded cases where they granted divorces. Moore, Int. Law Dig. III, 459; North China Herald, LXIX, 1138,1194.

14. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, Pt. I, 814, sec. 2.

15. Commissioner Davis, writing in 1850, said: "Those who have to administer the law are destitute of all legal requirements." Senate Ex. Doc. 72, 1st Sess, 31st Cong. Sept, 9, 1850. Inspector Pierce, reporting in 1904, wrote: "At the present time none of our Consuls in China are trained lawyers," Jones, The Consular Service of the United States (1906) 52.

The present Consul General at Hankow is a lawyer, having been in active practice before entering the service, while one or more of the Vice Consuls has been admitted to the Bar. It is an encouraging sign also that others in our China consular service are now pursuing courses in legal study.

Elsewhere Mr. Denby has said of the conception and purpose of his measure:

> "I thought of our United States Judge as much in the light of an ancillary, unofficial ambassador of the United States, as of a Judge of a court for the trial of cases in which Americans were concerned. I had hoped at that time, judging of conditions as I had known them before, that this high judicial officer, the highest American official in the land next only to the Minister, unhampered by diplomatic restrictions and with an eye single to the best interests of the Chinese Empire and of the United States, might, having placed himself on terms of friendship and confidence with the chief officials of the Empire, exercise in an entirely unofficial way a considerable influence in matters affecting foreign relations. The Court's sittings were to be at the points indicated—four great vice-regal seats—and I hoped that perhaps some good might be accomplished through the influence of the Court in an entirely unofficial and friendly way, relying upon the Judge himself to exercise tact and discretion and to use whatever influence he might acquire in the best manner."[16]

While nominally established by the act of June 30, 1906, the court was not actually opened for business until early in 1907. Of the more than seven hundred causes which have come before it since then, there have been many of unusual importance either in the legal questions arising or in the amounts involved.

b. Jurisdiction

A court's jurisdiction may be considered under three aspects: (1) territorial, (2) personal and (3) topical, which last is known in technical parlance as jurisdiction of the subject matter. The latter is again subdivided into (a) original, (b) appellate and (in this instance) (c) supervisory.

(1) *Territorial* jurisdiction of this United States Court extends to, and its process runs thruout, all Chinese territory. Sessions of the court are held almost continuously at Shanghai and one regular term is held each year at Tientsin in the north, Hankow in central China and Canton in the south. Special sessions are authorized at any place in China having an American Consulate. The Organic Act also conferred jurisdiction in Korea but, while this provision has never been repealed, the jurisdiction has not been exercised in recent years. Should the government ever decide to extend the court's jurisdiction to Siam, where extraterritoriality was granted in 1856,[17] it would require no more than the addition of a couple of words to the Organic Act and the slight expense of a yearly session at Bangkok.

(2) *Personal*: The test of jurisdiction over the person in all these extraterritorial courts is the nationality of the defendant. Anyone may be a plaintiff but there must be a defendant subject to American authority in order to confer jurisdiction. This includes Filipinos, of whom there are many in China, and also Porto Ricans, as well as regular American citizens, and all such in China are amenable to these courts in any cause, criminal or civil, which may be instituted therein against them. And where the cause is what is technically known as *in rem*—concerns property or status alone—it may be brought in these courts tho there is no such defendant or even where the nominal defendant is an alien.[18]

16. Fareastern American Bar Association Publications, I, 14, 15.

17. Treaty of May 29, 1856, Malloy, Treaties etc. I, 1629.

18. See Richards v. Richards, U. S. Court for China, No. 424, where the defendant was a Chinese woman but the object of the action was divorce without alimony—i. e. change of status only.

(3) *Topical*: (a) *Original* jurisdiction of the subject matter is exercised by the United States Court in all cases, arising within its territory which are not cognizable by the Consular Courts—i. e. in all civil cases where the amount involved *exceeds* five hundred dollars and in all criminal cases where the penalty prescribed *exceeds* "one hundred dollars fine or sixty days' imprisonment or both."[19] It sometimes happens, especially in administration matters, that a cause is commenced in a Consular Court under the belief that it involves less than five hundred dollars, and is afterward found to involve more. In that event it is transferred to the United States Court and the prior proceedings are treated as having been conducted under its authority.[20] The grant of jurisdiction in "all civil cases" of the prescribed amount is an extensive one and includes proceedings of every recognized class without limit as to the maximum amount or character of relief sought. Thus while the United States Court for China is a part of the Federal Judicial system, corresponding in grade mainly to the District Courts, it assumes cognizance of certain causes (such as probate, divorce, guardianship and adoption) which, in America, are entertained only by the state courts. The amounts involved likewise are often very large, running into hundreds of thousands.

(b) *Appellate:* All judgments of these Consular Courts are subject to review by the United States Court for China on appeal while from the latter, which is considered as located in the ninth judicial circuit, appeals lie to the Court of Appeals sitting at San Francisco.

(c) *Supervisory:* But besides its ordinary appellate cognizance the United States Court also exercises a supervisory or administrative jurisdiction in all probate and administration causes whether appealed or not. Thus it is provided that the Consular Judge

> "shall pay no claims against the estate without the written approval of the judge of said (United States Court) court, nor shall he make sale of any of the assets of said estate without first reporting the same to said judge and obtaining a written approval of said sale." etc.[21]

The latter is also empowered,

> "to require at any time reports from consuls or vice-consuls in respect of all their acts and doings relating to the estate of any such deceased person".[22]

The statute further provides:

> "That the procedure of the said Court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States: Provided, however, that the Judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure."[23]

The relation between the two is, therefore, something more than that usually existing between Appellate and *nisi prius* courts. What Congress apparently intended by this, particularly as regards probate and administration matters, was the creation of an office resembling the "Chief Judicial Superintendent" of the up to date law reformers, who is invested *inter alia* with the rule making function.

19. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, sec. 2.
20. In re Jaeger's Estate (April 26, 1918), No. 613, Millard's Review, IV, 374.
21. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934, Pt. I, 814, sec. 2.
22. Id.
23. Id. sec. 5.

John H. Wigmore, the leader of advanced legal thought in America, expresses[24] this conception as follows:

> "What we preach is a Chief Judicial Superintendent, who shall have the power and the duty to inquire into each and every sort of botch-product of our justice-system, and to take measures to improve it against the recurrence of such failures. When the people bring themselves to permitting and demanding such an innovation, they will be in a fair way of getting substantial improvements in their justice—but not before then."

Thus, to Mr. Denby's conception of an "unofficial Ambassador" must be added that of Dean Wigmore's "Judicial Superintendent"[25] if we would comprehend the purposes which underlay the creation of the United States Court for China. How far these purposes have been carried out is not, of course, for those administering the Court to say; but the latter can the better be assisted by their own nationals in attaining said purposes, if these are clearly understood and if all unite in seeking their achievement.

For both United States and Consular Courts exist in order to serve Americans in China and those who deal with them. The measure of their success is the degree of serviceability attained and it should be inspiring to find that their founders anticipated and applied an ideal which is only just now being diffused by the most advanced school of law reformers in America.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER

24. Illinois Law Reveiw, XI, 49.
25. "Further reflection is removing some of the initial prejudice agai Dr. Wigmore's 'Judicial Superintendent,'" Law Notes, XXII, 101 (September, 1918).

(To be continued)

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: A. H. Colebran, Secul; Mrs. G. F. Tennille, U. S. A.; Miss E. H. McIntire, U. S. A.; Mrs. A. P. Wershinin, Hankow; Miss V. S. Unjonin; J. J. Nakvasin; W. G. Hoffmann, Shanghai; V. G. Lyman, Shanghai; L. McCandless; K. Kawamura, Nanking; C. W. Atkinson, Yokohama; S. E. Lucas, Yokohama; R. Shewans Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Besson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Duclos, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Hongkong; S. F. Jones, San Erancisco; Mrs. Jones; L. A. Endres; W. L. Johnstone; Mrs. Johnstone; Walter Johnstone; Miss M. Johnstone; Miss Hutchinson; Miss H. M. Wilson, Chicago; W. L. Scheneter, Ningpo; Miss H. Steeker; Yokohama; Miss E. J. Dingle, San Francisco; Miss G. F. Fitzaered, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Humphrey, Hongkong; Mrs. Forum; W. A. Ramsey, Honolulu; A. A. Hind, Honolulu; H. Murphy, Shanghai; G. F. Fennille; C. D. Jordan; Miss A. I. Guffiu, Soochow; M. S. J. Walsh, Ningpo; W. D. Kydd; Mrs. M. L. Donohol; Geo. Rucker; A. N. Spencer; L. C. Perry, Jr.; Mrs. T. Bidekoff, New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Husse, Manila; C. W. Clifton, Formosa; W. Glencksman, Kobe; G. H. Digman, Shanghai; E. B. Gregory; Shanghai; B. S. Jenkins, Newchwang; G. E. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Obakenitch, Batavia; O. Granding; J. W. Bennett, U. S. A.; P. R. Purston; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; Mrs. De Tanver; C. Tournier, Saigon; J. H. Hunt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. J. Van Stenyter, Batavia; Mrs. H. Schoutendorf, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Barham, E. L. Smith, Nanking; Haesendned, Tientsin; H. R. Mckenzil, U. S. A.; C. Bold, Tientsin; W. H. Morton Cameron, Hongkong; H. F. Shield, Hongkong; J. E. Covington.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. B. Grant, Changsha; Miss L. Robert, Hankow; R. W. Robert, Tientsin; Miss A. Stevens, Yokohama; Miss E. M. Gilfillan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Grant, Ningpo; Mrs. J. B. Grant, Changsha; L. C. Perry, Peking; A. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clapp; W. Glucksman; J. Miller, Vaccouver; H. H. S. Pringle, Victoria; R. A. Donaldson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Russell, Nanking; E. Hilton.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; Mr. and Mrs. Mose Goehler; Lieut. U. V. Pocherra, Tsingtao; H. G. Vollaneveider, Hankow; Mrs. E. B. Jones, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. N. Ellis and daughter, Tientsin: R. Rasmussen, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Barjet and family; Miss S. Sachnonski, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Haines; St. W. Czeksmoki; Mrs. D. Christes, Japan; E. G. Neff, Chengteh; M. Thoiriansky, Harbin.

美大總統致徐大總統賀電並勸止息內爭文

現值

貴國人民聯合紀念共和盛典適逢

貴大總統蒞任之辰本大總統代表敝國人民謹佈賀忱極願

貴國國家人民將來得享和平前途發達本大總統此舉出於

至誠非但因中美兩國邦交素稱輯睦且際此文明歷史上存

亡危急之秋中國以內亂紛紜致滋分裂如欲與各姊妹國戮

力協謀參與其空前之大舉以求人類至善之主義得以保

存於將來則

貴國當以首息內爭為是茲值

貴大總統蒞臨大任當軸諸君正當消弭爭端以熱心愛國

犧牲一己之精神為前提聯絡各派為一氣相與和衷共濟

各盡其力為大局謀實利庶中華民國得以恢復統一將來

於國際會議上獲有相當位置是為至願

威爾遜

本年十月十三日徐大總統覆美大總統賀詞

本大總統經中華民國國會正式選舉當茲蒞任承

貴大總統電賀不勝感激相應鳴謝本大總統靡特極願中美兩國素有之睦誼愈加鞏固尤望彼此對於協約國公共之主義仍竭力贊助此次

貴國軍士戰績卓著為世界所欽佩夫百姓幸福全賴國家統一此為本大總統首先注意之事本大總統自當努力進行冀獲完全效果以副全國人民之望庶將來國際會議時敝國得有相當位置與

貴國攜手同行使人類至善之主義得以實現

徐世昌

The above is a translation of President Wilsons message of congratulation to President Hsu Shih-chang and the latter's reply. Please post this in a conspicuous place. If you can use more of these posters, write or wire Committee on Public Information, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.